JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,441—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1895.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROY. ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
R.I. PEKIN	3908	G. Langborne	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weigheli	16th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	30th "
R.I. GANGES	4205	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weigheli	13th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5162	R. F. Briscoe	21st Sept.
R.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	F. H. Seymour	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weigheli	12th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	6152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. R. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weigheli	9th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhin to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhin at Colombo :—

7th August — 4th September
21st August — 18th September

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Nicolich	2,841	600	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	350	9th Aug.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE Or VENICE	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA. V.	Gherzmann	3,042	350	21st August

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 26, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.
Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street. House

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application, The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 3rd August, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,122 tons, on the 1st August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on the 1st August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

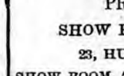
S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on the 10th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 2nd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. "AJMIR," from ZANZIBAR and MOMBASSA, lying Stranded near SATPATTY, are informed that a large Portion of the Cargo has been saved and landed at Satpatty, and from thence it will be brought to Bombay by recommendation of the Surveyors in a few days. A LIST of Cargo saved is lying at the Office of the Undersigned, where it can be seen and Delivery Order obtained on Signing the Average Bond and paying a Deposit of 30 per cent. on the value of the Cargo.
Such Packages as will not be taken delivery of within a reasonable time will be disposed of by Public Auction for the benefit of the concerned.

HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB.

WANTED.

WANTED, to Act as BOILER INSPECTOR for three months, an Experienced First Class Mechanical Engineer. Salary (subject to the sanction of the Government of India), Rs. 250 per mensem. Applications should be sent to the Undersigned at the Town Custom House, Bombay.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
28th July, 1895. Collector of Bombay.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
Up-country and Local Orders carefully executed.
PRICES MODERATE.
SHOW ROOM AND WAREHOUSE,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
SHOW ROOM AND DISPENSING DEPARTMENT,
Opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road, Bombay.

SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

THE Resident Lessee hereby notifies that this ENTIRE LOAN for SIX LAKHS OF RUPEES has been Underwritten at Par.
Single Bonds of Rs. 500 each in the various issues can now therefore only be obtained from leading Brokers in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Markets.
The Terms of the Bonds are as under :—

Series.	Bonds.	Bearing interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
	Rs. 500 each			
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	" 502-8-0
C.	200	5¼	1898	" 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	" 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	" 525-0-0

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.
The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MY Old Machine has been 10 voyages backwards and forwards in India. I took it with me to Aden, a most trying climate for machines—being so damp—is said by Mrs. S. Swinhoe from Oxford regarding SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

TREACHER & Co., LD., invite attention to their Stock of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and APPLIANCES,

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS & APPARATUS,

CHEMICAL AND ELECTRIC APPARATUS,
which is VERY COMPLETE, and comprises all the most RECENT IMPROVEMENTS AND INVENTIONS.
The Steel Instruments are of

GUARANTEED ENGLISH MANUFACTURE

and all may be RELIED ON as being the BEST PROCURABLE.
TREACHER & Co. are prepared to supply any quantities from Stock, and to
SUBMIT TENDERS AND UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS with RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS, and other large Consumers.
Agents to Messrs. ARNOLD & SON, Makers to the Home Government.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GREAT ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.
COMMENCES
THURSDAY, 1ST AUGUST,
AND WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL 31ST AUGUST.
SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
CATALOGUES FREE.
ESTABLISHMENT will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, 31st July.

FIRST SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND OF
OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.
THE OLDEST LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY!
DIRECT FROM SCOTLAND.
QUALITY AND AGE GUARANTEED BY
STENHOUSE.
UNIQUE, UNRIVALLED, PURE AS HIGHLAND AIR.

THIS Very Old Liqueur SCOTCH WHISKY is really a blended Cordial of the Finest Old Whiskies ever produced in Scotland. Matured in Sherry Casks for 10 years.
Every Bottle stamped and signed as a guarantee of genuineness.
The Signature of "STENHOUSE & Co." on each Bottle is a proof of 10 years' maturity of the Finest Blend of the Finest Whiskies Scotland has given to benefit mankind.

SOLE AGENTS :—
BOMBAY. PHILLIPS & CO., LD. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS. CONUNDRUMS.

Q.	A.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the names of Popular Men ?	BECAUSE they are in every one's mouth !
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Venus ?	BECAUSE their beauty is often enveloped in clouds.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Happiness ?	BECAUSE you cannot have too much of them.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Charity ?	BECAUSE their possession brings blessing and peace to mankind.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the Sun's Rays ?	BECAUSE you find them the world over.
WHY is a smoker of BAHADUR CIGARS like an Ancient Divinity ?	BECAUSE he floats to bliss on a cloud.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

ASQUITH & LORD,
AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
"DR. JAEGER'S"
PURE NATURAL WOOL
—HOSIERY—
LADIES & GENTS' DEPTS.
Revised Catalogue on Application.

ASQUITH & LORD,
OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If sold in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

AITCHISON'S PATENT POCKET BINOCULAR.
FIELD, MARINE AND OPERA GLASS.

AS supplied to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN EMPRESS of India, Members of the Royal Family, The Marquis of Salisbury, The Earl of Rosebery, The Earl of Lonsdale, &c., &c., His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Their Highnesses The Maharajahs of Gwalior, Jodhpore, Patiala, Dholepore, Bhavnagar, &c., &c.
Patronised and approved by Officers of the Grenadier Guards, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Cavalry, &c.
British Officers in India, Canada, and all parts of the World are delighted with this New-Glass, because it is so Light and Portable.
GLASS OPEN the tubes measure from eyes to object lenses, 5 in. Diameter of object lenses, 1⅝ in.
GLASS CLOSES to a thickness of one inch.
Can be carried in the Waistcoat Pocket.
Does not weigh more than the ordinary Watch.

HIGH POWER SUPERIOR QUALITY.
ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Is marvellously light, being made entirely of Aluminium.
This Glass can be opened, focussed, and pocketed again in about ¼ the time it takes to bring the ordinary Binocular into use.

SPLENDID DEFINITION.

The Lightest and Handiest and most Useful Glass in Existence.
MADE ENTIRELY OF ALUMINIUM.

COMPLETE IN SOFT LEATHER PURSE CASE,
Rs. 70.
Hard Brown Leather Case for Belt, or with Shoulder Strap, Rs. 8 Extra.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :—
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

MAKERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN "APOLLO" SHIRTS.

A GOOD WELL-FITTING SHIRT.
FINE LONGCLOTH, LINEN FRONTS AND WRISTS.
Rs. 54 per Doz. CASH.

BOMBAY.

BLACKMAN FANS AND HUMIDIFIERS
COMBINED,

GIVE better HUMIDIFYING effect, more evenly distributed, and under better control than any other system, and are in most successful use in Textiled and other Factories at home and abroad. 25,000 BLACKMAN FANS at work.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING Co., LD.,
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1882 and in the Matter of the COLLETT FLOUR and OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, in VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company convened for to-day has been POSTPONED for TUESDAY, the 6th August, 1895, at 4 P.M.

મુલજી હંસરાજ,

i. e., MOOLJI HANSRAJ.

Bombay, 27th July, 1895.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE OODEYPORE-CHITOR RAILWAY.

ON and from THURSDAY, the 1st August, 1895, the Oodeypore-Chitor Railway, which joins the Metre-gauge Section of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's System at Berach, will be Opened for Traffic of all descriptions, including private Telegrams.

2. The Junction for interchange of Traffic between the Oodeypore-Chitor Railway and the Bombay, Baroda & Central India and connected Railways will be at Chitorgarh.

3. The Timings of the Trains and the Fares between Chitorgarh and Debari will be as below :—

UP.

Stations.	Mixed.	Fares from Debari. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	H. M.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Debari (for Oodeypore).....dep.	11 30	.....	.....	.....
Mauli (for Nathdwara).....dep.	12 55	1 7 0	0 12 0	0 3 0
Chitorgarh .....arr.	16 10	4 14 6	2 10 3	0 10 9

DOWN.

Stations.	Mixed.	Fares from Chitorgarh, 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	H. M.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Chitorgarh .....dep.	5 30	.....	.....	.....
Mauli (for Nathdwara).....dep.	9 7	3 8 6	1 14 3	0 7 9
Debari (for Oodeypore) .....arr.	10 30	4 14 6	2 10 3	0 10 9

4. For further information as to Rules, Rates, and Classification of Goods, attention is invited to the Company's Tariffs and Rate Lists at Stations.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th July, 1895.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, 8th August, 1895, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter to the President, from George Cotton, Esq., asking the Corporation to approve of his absence from meetings until the middle of November next.

2. Letter to the President, from Mr. Secretary Atkins, stating that the By-laws framed under section 461, clauses (a), (b), (f), (g), (h), (i), and (j), of the Municipal Act, have been confirmed by Government.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under :—

3. Recommending for sanction the grant of Rs. 717 for cost of automatic flushing tanks for the disposal of the water escaping from air valves on the Tansa main.

4. Recommending for sanction the writing off of Rs. 4,057-11-4 from the live-stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of 40 bullocks.

5. Recommending for sanction the hiring for 4 months at the cost of Rs. 6,765 of forty carts and forty pairs of bullocks with drivers for the Health Department.

6. Recommending for sanction the payment of the sum of Rs. 50,000 from surplus cash balance as a first advance, to enable the Acting Commissioner to execute by Municipal agency, such of the house connections in the Colaba district as he may think necessary ; the said advance to be recovered from the respective house-owners.

7. Asking approval to the transfer of Rs 770 from savings in the grant for Streets and Buildings, for repairs to Gas fittings Arthur Crawford Markets to Markets and Slaughter-houses.

8. Recommending for sanction the grant of Rs. 6,678 to meet the cost of removing the old sand and shingle from filter No. 1, Malabar Hill Reservoir, and of providing, in place thereof, special filtering sand, shingle, and road metal, &c.

9. Notice of motion from Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Esq., to the effect that the Acting Commissioner be requested to arrange for experimental filtering at the Malabar Hill Reservoir till the end of November 1895 at the rate of 500 gallons per square yard per day.

10. Notice of motion from the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E. to the effect that joint opinion of Counsel be taken (1) whether the Corporation has power to provide at their discretion the lighting of streets other than public streets; (2) whether the President has power to rule that a motion or proposition otherwise in order, shall not be submitted to the Corporation on the ground that, in his opinion, it is *ultra vires*.

11. Notice of motion from Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Cassinathjee asking for a statement showing the existing private streets and lanes which are now lighted by the Municipality.

12. Notice of motion from Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Cassinathjee asking for a statement showing the existing private streets and lanes which are now lighted by the Municipality.

13. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, requesting sanction to the purchase from Bai Gulbai, widow of Mr. Jivanjee Rurjorjee, of her property situate at the junction of Trinity Street and 1st Marine Street, required for the improvement of the last named street, at a cost of Rs 3,500, and certain other charges.

14. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, requesting sanction to the purchase from Mr. Furdoonjee Hormanjee Bazaria for the new road from Wari Bunder to Gunpowder Road of Plot No. 85, admeasuring 82 square yards or thereabouts, with building standing thereon, at the cost of Rs. 6,000 plus certain other charges.

Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner requesting sanction to the purchase from Mr. Merwanjee Hormasjee Mistri of property No. 98, containing 68 2-9 square yards, or thereabouts, of ground, together with a building for the new Wari Bunder Road, at a cost of Rs. 2,750 plus certain other charges.

15. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, requesting sanction to the purchase from Mr Waljee Keshavjee, of a plot of land, admeasuring 132 2-3 square yards, at a cost of Rs. 13,250, in connection with the proposed road from Dungri Street across Nowrojee Hill to the Elphinstone Bridge.

16. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, asking sanction to the sale to Mr. Chanda Ramjee of 246-70 yards of ground, or thereabouts, at Colaba Road, near Pasta Lane and to the filling in of an unused Municipal well, the site of which is required for road improvement.

17. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, requesting sanction to the sale, by public auction, of surplus land at Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Street, to Mr. Hassanally Abdullaly, consisting of lot No. 1, admeasuring 1013·5 square yards, at Rs. 60 per square yard, and lot No. 2, admeasuring 411·98 square yards at Rs. 82 per square yard.

18. Letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, to the President, on the subject of the Corporation's representation with regard to certain items included in the account of the annual expenses of the City Police.

19. Letter to the President, from the Municipal Secretary, reporting budget transfers.

20. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting as to the principles adopted in making appointments of registrars of births and deaths.

21. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting on the subject of the proposed junction between the Pawai and Winter Roads.

22. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding report of the Special Drainage Engineer on the sectional sewerage district of Mazagon.

23. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting on the subject of road watering during the breaks in the rains.

24. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, on the principles followed in the assessment of houses.

25. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting on the condition of the existing printing contract.

26. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, submitting all the correspondence relating to the assessment of property No. 4788, situate in 2nd Phanaswadi Lane.

27. Letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting on the subject of the assessment of property No. 4878, 2nd Khatarwady, in Bhuleshwar.

28. Monthly return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Arthur Road, for the month of June 1895.

29. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under :—

Recommending that the compassionate allowance of Rs. 360 allowed to Sundrabai, the daughter, and Oomabai, the widow, of Pandurang Ramchander, be equally divided by those two persons.

30. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 25,870 for cost of laying a 12in. water main starting from the Dhun Mill, Elphinstone Road, and running along New Purbhadevi Road to the entrance to the Bombay Dye Works near Warli sluices, inclusive of the cost of new pattern fire hydrants at distances of about 133 feet, &c.

31. Return of assessment of properties for the quarter ended 30th June 1895.

32. Memorandum from the Acting Commissioner forwarding statement showing modifications of dimensions which were allowed in certain building cases during the half-year ended 30th June 1895.

33. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the question of the fees charged for the deposit of scaffolding and building materials by Messrs. Venkoo Balloo and Co.

34. Resolution of the Standing Committee No. 4116, dated 24th July, 1895, as under :—"That the Corporation be informed, with reference to petition, dated 18th ultimo, from Abdul Chand, in regard to occupancy of stall No. 32 in the Arthur Crawford Mutton Market, that, after due enquiry into the circumstances of the case, the Standing Committee are of opinion that there is no ground for the proposed interference with the arrangements made by the Commissioner in the matter of the stalls in question." (34) see proceedings of the Standing Committee, dated 24th July, 1895.

By Order of the President,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts ; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "LEANDER" has ARRIVED from LONDON, and DISCHARGES in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 50 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the Sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

NOTICE.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J. R. RY).

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager & Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway for the Supply of (6,400) Six Thousand Four hundred Tons of fresh screened CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn) and (200) Two Hundred Tons DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY, to be taken into Country Craft from alongside vessels in Bombay Harbour, and delivered dry into Wagons at Bhavnagar or Veraval Bunders. Tenders which must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 500 (in Currency Notes or Government Papers), will be received at Ghadechi upto and including 21st August Noon 1895, and should be superscribed as "Tender for Coal." Supply to commence in September, and be completed by end of December 1895. Forms of Tender, with Conditions of supply, can be had on payment of Re. 1, on application to the Undersigned.

K. R. VACHA,
Ag. Storekeeper, B.-G.-J.-P. Ry., Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum Balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed. Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bough: and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to, keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	4,500,000	= ,,	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 3,928,000	= ,,	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS :—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	,, 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.	GORDHANDAS KHATAU Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1895.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 30th July to 16th August, both Days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 12, 1895.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, at 4-10 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1895.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 30th July to 16th August, both Days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 12, 1895.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1895.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 30th July to 16th August, both Days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 12, 1895.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1895.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 30th July to 16th August, both Days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 12, 1895.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, at 4-40 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1895.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 30th July to 16th August, both Days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 12, 1895.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, at 4-5½ P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1895.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 30th July to 16th August, both Days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 12, 1895.

THE LORD HARRIS MEMORIAL FUND.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Committee of the Lord Harris Memorial Fund will be held in the Rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 5-15 P.M., when the following Proposal submitted at the Meeting of the 13th instant, on behalf of the Chairman and Secretaries, will be considered along with any OTHERS that may be brought forward :—

"That the Memorial take the form of a building or buildings to be erected in Bombay for the purposes of Primary Education, and named after Lord Harris, and a Life-size Portrait in Oils of his Lordship."

W. R. MACDONELL, Chairman.
A. F. BEAUFORT,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 16th July, 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 89 OF 1893.

HAJEE SAROO SEEDICK and HAJEE HAROON SEEDICK, respectively of Bombay, Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Chhas Mholla Street, outside the Fort...Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

PREMABAI, Wife of PREMJI TRICUMDAS, and PREMJI TRICUMDAS, respectively, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Wadachi Gaddy Street, outside the Fort .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Directions contained in the Final Decree, bearing date the 25th Day of June, 1891, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, under the direction of G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on the Premises, on SATURDAY, the 3rd Day of August, 1895, at 4 P.M.

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of Premjee Tricumdas, the 2nd Defendant abovenamed, and of the Plaintiffs abovenamed as Mortgagees in—

All that piece of land, together with messuage, tenemen tor dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in New Bundarwada Street or Wadachi Gaddy, bearing assessment No. 18, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 507, new No. 6158, old Survey No. 911, new Survey No. 2218, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East and West by the public Road, and on the North by the house of Damjee Narayen, and on the South by the house of Khimji Jiva, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premji Tricumdas and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th Day of June, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,

APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1st MAY, 1895.

For particulars apply to the

MANAGER.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and kept ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident, provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or fatally injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

FROM AUGUST 1ST NEXT

OUR COUPON will Cover PERMANENT INJURY

As well as DEATH BY SEA OR RAIL,

And will be applicable in ADEN, INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND..	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :

ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors :—

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support, of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED

ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death ; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement ; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement ; Rs. 50 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement ; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE, CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars

Apply to—

KING KING & CO.,

Agents and Secretaries,

BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed.....£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium			
1875	.....	£	742,553
,,	,, 1895	..... ,,	966,107
,,	,, 1897	..... ,,	969,043
,,	,, 1892	..... ,,	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,368
Total Accumulated Funds.....	,,	8,003,265

GROWTH OF FUNDS—

1882	£	4,849,054
1887	,,	5,763,091
1892	,,	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	,,	3,153,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	125,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,465
Bank of Bengal	160,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1310ex.d
Bank of Madras	116,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,260
Commercial & Ld. Mge	30,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10. p.c.	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	160,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Bear	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	4 0
Albert (Karkhanees)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Mastg Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	3224
Bombay Cotton Manfc Assn	1,000	125	125	15	155
Bombay Cowasjee Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	14	130
Byculla City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	42	190
Colaba	800	1,880	1,880	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,120
Empire Press and Mastg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	8,000	500	80	1,128
French	300	500	500	35	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Singoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Shanmugam	240	450	450	30	480
Madura Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Madhapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	95
Motamli Co	8,125	400	400	Nil	365
Mummar M	1,000	250	all	15	155
New Beraz	1,200	500	500	25	525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	23	445
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	75	20	480
Samson	300	500	500	30	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	300	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Surat Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City	377	200	all	15	200
Press Co., Ld		1,000	100	12	210
Volkart	400	1,000	100	20	1,140
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,200	1,000	all	20	745
Anglo-Indian Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	1,345	100	100	Nil	56
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Bombay Unitted	900	1,000	1,000	20	960
Bombay Nacional Manfg. Co. Ld	900	500	500	15	510
Britannia Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Central India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Chinna Mills Co Ld	1,000	500	500	35	1,480
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	842½
Coimbatore S and W	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	950
Connaught Mills	1,000	100	100	...	110
Colaba Land & Mills	800	500	500	25	740
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	735
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	740
David Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	885
Dhun Mills	1,400	500	500	15	550
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	525
Framjee Petit	2,100	500	500	17½	625
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	715
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	740
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,180
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	510
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,240
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	660
Jam es Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	715
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 5	220
Jeejeebhoy Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,145
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,800	1,800	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs25	780
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	230
Khatao Maclanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	950
Leopold	1,500	100	100	7½	251
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	945
Lukmidas Spining & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 35	1,165
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	100	3,095
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Mahboob Shah Mills (Spg. - burgal	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	155
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,430
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	177½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7	2,270
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Egerton	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 3	6'0
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs 22½	550
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	955
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,320
Shokapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	35	1,035
Shoolay Cotton	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	880
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,218	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	390
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	212½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	700
Sassoon Ind Alliance	2,000	400	500	2	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	8	550
Vaniahunker Lakhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,800	1,200	30	715
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	2.0
Union Mills Ld	800	1,000	1,000	—	500
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750 / 74	100	100	10 / 12	585 / 40
Back Bay Reclamation	500	50	50	12	
Badhan Pile	15,000	100	100	10	123xd
Bombay & Barsea Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,575
Do. New Issue	500	375	325	75	1,395
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	69
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,710
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5a
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	14
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	361
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharana Ice Manufactoring Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	141
Morris & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	135
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	104
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	510
Scundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co	3,000	500	25	60	1,072½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	105xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	28½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,602
B.B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	220

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	29
Gold Leaf	"	29-2 Nominal.
Fine, Bar Gold, old	"	23-6
Do. do. new	"	23-4
Australia bar Gold	"	23-6
Bombay bar Gold	"	23-6
Sovereigns	"	13-4
Do. Dessous	"	13-2
Silver	"	68-7
Do. 1/1	"	69-8
Dollars	"	205-0
Mexican	"	190-0
Spanish Piece	"	190-0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meetings of the Six Mills managed by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., 4 to 4-50 p.m.

Evening Party at the Persian Consulate in honour of the Anniversary of the Shah's Birthday, 9 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Leander entered, and the steamer City of Venice left, the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Henzada and Dwarka entered, and the steamer Samoa, left the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5 o'clock (weather permitting).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a practice game, on the Cooperage, this evening. The kick-off will be at 6-30 p.m. A large turn-out of members is requested. The Rovers are requested to attend.

A PEACE-BAKER.—Caetan Fernandez, a Goanese, was charged, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, with assaulting Aba Luxmon. The accused was running after another Goanese with a knife to assault him. The complainant seeing this, dissuaded him from doing so, when accused took up a stick and struck him. He was fined Rs. 20.

ILLICIT POSSESSION.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Gouse Zoruddin, was charged at the instance of Chief Inspector Fazlulla, Opium Department, with having in his possession more than two tolas of opium. Accused arrived from Calcutta, and the drug was found tied round his waist in a piece of cloth. He was fined Rs. 15.

SERIES OF THEFTS.—Edulji Hormusji and Kala Hasoo were, yesterday, charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with theft of silk apparel, *sarees*, some pots &c., belonging to three different persons. The accused pleaded guilty, and his worship fined them Rs. 50 each, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour, for each of the three cases.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT.—Detective Inspectors Framji Bhicaji and Roshun Ali charged Tulsaing Ameersing and three others in respect of the theft of property, valued at Rs. 4,705, belonging to Bhagwan Kursondas, before Mr. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday. His Worship granted a remand to enable the police to make further inquiry in the matter. The facts, as alleged by the complainant, have already been reported.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A FELLOW-SERVANT.—Rahimtoola Soomar, a servant to Cassim Haji Moosa, a billiard-room-keeper, at Grant Road, reported to the police, on Sunday last, that Dinmahomed Luximon, a fellow-servant, absconded on the 5th of May last, taking with him property, consisting of currency notes, cash, a metal watch, silver finger rings, wearing apparel, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 136-12. The accused servant surrendered himself on Sunday morning.

UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT.—Mr. M. B. Colah, honorary secretary of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, Waudby Road, Fort, and residing at Tardeo Road, reported to the police, on Sunday morning, that one Krishna Govind, a servant of the institution, was entrusted with a bill of rent for Rs. 200 on the 18th instant, and on being asked on the 22nd following, whether he had received the money, he replied in the negative, and disappeared on the next day.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Bicycle	Diehl
Song	Adieu Marie	Adam
Valse	Louisana	Squire
Selection	Un Ballo in Maschera	Verdi
Selection	Rip Van Winkle	Planquette
Polka	Friendship	Muth

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE NEW PARSEE KNIGHT.—The *London Times* of the 3rd instant, says: Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehanghier, who receives a knighthood, is the son and heir of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, the Parsee Philanthropist of Bombay, whose public benefactions in Western India vied with those of the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and it is presumably not only on account of his own munificence, but in fresh recognition of that of his father, that the honour has again been conferred on a member of the family.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Dhondia Chimnaji, a Hindu lad, aged about sixteen years, was again charged at the instance of Superintendent Nolan, with having on the 19th instant committed rape on the person of a Hindu girl, named Singar, aged nine years, at her parent's residence, in a field, at Sewree. Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused, who was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—About 11 o'clock, on Saturday night, a policeman on duty, at Agar Bazaar Road, Mahim, observed a Hindu passing near his post with something tied round his waist. The sepoy's suspicions being aroused he went up to question the man, who struck him with some sharp instrument on the head, and ran away. The sepoy, who was bleeding profusely at the time, gave chase, but did not succeed in arresting him. The man turned into a bye-lane, and at once disappeared, leaving his pair of "chuppals" behind. The injured sepoy was taken to the Police Hospital and detained for treatment.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, convicted Hari Madhoo and Dagroo Rama, old offenders, of house-breaking by night, and theft of currency notes, of the value of Rs. 106, belonging to Bhagwal Navalaji, residing in Hanuman Lane. When complainant went out on the verandah of his house to sleep, the accused entered his room, and breaking open the box, removed the money. The police having received information, traced the offence to the accused, and the notes and burglars' instruments were discovered from them. They were each sentenced to a year's hard labour.

FOUND, NOT STOLEN.—Oosman Karim, a Mahomedan, was charged, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with having in his possession a silver watch, suspected to be stolen. The accused said he found it on the road, while passing along Jakeria Street. Haji Abdul Haji Sattar appeared in court, and said the watch belonging to him, and the accused was related to one of the men who stood charged, at his instance, with assault and trespass in a case, pending before his worship. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 25, and ordered the watch to be returned to its owner.

MARATHA EKACHU MANDALL.—The eighth annual general meeting of the association was held on Sunday, in the afternoon, in Kadiaker's Wada, at Dongree. Among those present were Shrimant Chushmasha, heir-apparent of the Jowar State. Mr. Bhaskerrao, and his sons, Messrs. N. M. Tokurdas, committee chairman, Vithalrao Crushnajee, R. B. Malap, Patel, A. N. Phalsanker, V. Dadajee Chavan, Kale, and many others. A prize was given to young Avate for a good essay, and several prizes were distributed to Maratha boys in different schools located in Bombay. Several speakers dwelt on the imperative necessity of imparting education to the masses of the Maratha class. The distribution of nosegays terminated the proceedings.

THEFT AT THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes charged Vithal Narayen and Mahadhu Narayen with theft of Rs. 2,234. Sister Constance, at St. George's Hospital, cashed a cheque, and had put the money in a box, on the 1st instant. She afterwards missed the box, and the matter was reported to the police. The accused were servants in the European General Hospital, and removed the cash-box with the assistence of two other men. His Worship sentenced the first accused to eighteen months' and the second, against whom there was a record of previous convictions, to two year's rogorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISCHIEF.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Jamnadas Varsoymull, a Multanee merchant, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of criminal mischief, preferred against him by Meghji Malsey, in that the accused was alleged to have torn away a page from the complainant's account-book. Mr. Vijaikar appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader. Complainant stated that he was a partner, in the firm of Chunna Chapsey, grain-dealers, and that the accused and one Jamnabai, widow of one Toolsidas, had a joint account with the firm for grain, since the 28th March last. On the 18th instant, complainant called at accused's house, and showed him his account in the ledger, from which it appeared that accused owed him Rs. 67. When accused asked complainant why he had not kept account in the names of two person he, in a fit of temper, tore away the page, containing the account from the book, and handed the detached page to Jamnabai, and having assaulted complainant, turned him out of the house. Being cross-examined by Mr. Sealy, the witness said that he had only one witness who heard him make a complaint to a policeman. Complainant denied that his firm had passed any receipt to accused on the 12th of June last, by which his account was closed, and that the signature on the receipt shown to witness was not his firm's signature. Complainant produced certain obits signed by accused, but they had all been dated before the 12th ultimo. Shivji Mappa, a witness, stated that he had heard the complainant make a statement to the sepoy about the accused tearing up the page of his account-book. The magistrate discharged the accused, remarking that there was no sufficient proof to bring home the charge.

PERSONATING A POLICEMAN.—Superintendent Grennan yesterday, charged Mahomed Fakir, a vagrant, before Mr. W. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court, with personating a policeman. The man went to the Money School public conveyance stand, and saw the licenses. Finding the number of the license in some cases different from that of the other carriages, accused demanded some money from the drivers. Being refused he said he was especially deputed by Mr. Brewin, Superintendent, to examine the licenses, and handed the drivers over to a police sepoy. Accused asserted that he was a jamadar. Being taken before the superintendent, the drivers complained about the accused's conduct. He was placed before the magistrate, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING AN AYAH.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hurst, charged one Andrew Rodrigues, a Goanese, with having on or about the 14th ultimo, committed theft of gold and silver ornaments and sundry articles, of wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 313, the property of Maria, a Goanese ayah, in the employ of Jeejeebhoy Maneckjee Banajee, residing at Foras Road. On the 14th ultimo, complainant placed her box, containing the above articles, in the kitchen of her master's bungalow, and went to sleep, leaving the door of the kitchen open. The box was found missing on the following morning, and the prosecutrix reported the matter to the police. The accused was arrested on Friday last, and the whole of the property was recovered from different marwarees with whom he has pledged it. The magistrate sentenced accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—A musical entertainment was given, on Sunday, by the Arya Gayana Vidya Rakshaka Mandali, at their music hall, Girgaum Back Road. About a hundred and fifty persons were present, including many prominent Hindus. The guests began to arrive at 9 p.m., and were received by Mr. Dwarkadas Odhavji and the leading members of the Mandali. At about 9-30 p.m., the first part of the programme of music was gone through by Sajoo Khan, one of the teachers engaged by the Mandali, after which an address of welcome, embodying the aims and objects of the Mandali, was delivered by Mr. Krishnarao Mangesh Nadkarni. The remainder of the programme was gone through by Khadim Hussain Khan and Nazir Khan, also teachers of the music hall. A combined recitation of *bhajan* in Bhairavi terminated the proceedings, and the gathering dispersed at 12-30 a.m., after the usual distribution of flowers and rose-water.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

THE Rev. C. E. deCoetlogon, M. A., Caplain of Aden, has been granted three months privilege leave from the 8th May.

The Rev. E. S. Hall, M. A., Chaplain of Deesa, completed his ten years service on the 4th May 1895, and was promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain with effect from that date.

The Venerable A. Goldwyer-Lewis, B. A., B. D., Archdeacon of Bombay, has been granted three months privilege leave from the 12th July 1895; and the Rev. W. E. Scott, M. A., Chaplain of Colaba, has been appointed to act as Archdeacon during the period.

The following appointments have been made:—The Rev. G. H. Lewis, B. A., to be Chaplain of Ghorepuri on the return to duty of the Rev. C. Mayhew, Chaplain of Byculla; and the Rev. H. N. Midwinter, M. A., to be Chaplain of Rajkot.

We regret to state that the Rev. Mr. Pickford, whom we announced in our last issue as expected to arrive take charge of the A. C. S. Chaplaincy at Parel, has been obliged to forego his intention.

The Rev. Alfred Bernard Howard has recently arrived to work in connection with the A. C. S., and has been posted to Bhusaval. Mr. Howard is an M. A. of Downing College, Cambridge, and was recently working as Senior Curate of S. George's, Campden Hill, to the West of London.

The Rev. J. G. Deimler, retiring from Mission work in India after a service of 37 years (succeeding 4 years in East Africa), left Bombay for Europe on the 9th May.

The Rev. G. Ledgard, who joined the S. P. G. Mission in Bombay in 1862, left for Europe on long furlough on the 25th May.

We understand that on the arrival of a new chaplain at Aden, vice the Rev. A. York Browne, the Rev. H. Nelson at present at Aden will return to India.

We understand that the Rev. H. Powell, A. C. S. Chaplain at Lonauli (with Sholapur, has resignd his connection with the A. C. S.

The Rev. D. Trawby, recently A. C. S. Chaplain at Bhusaval, has also resigned his connection with the A. C. S. having been appointed a chaplain on H. M.'s Indian Establishment "Bombay Diocesan Record."

HIGH COURT.—JULY 30.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

867—Bhaishunker and K—L W G Rivet—Carnac vs Gokul Subhanmal and others—Ardesir H and D.

868—Tyabjee D and Co—Meghjee Anandji vs Runchoredas Mowjee—Brown and M.

870—Payne G and S—Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash vs Morewanjee Framjee Pestonwalla—M S Saklatwalla.

872—Nanu and H—Moti Golabchund and others vs Mahomed Medi Tharia Topan—Roughton and B.

869—Little and Co—Becher A and others vs Phillip de Cas and others—Bicknell M and M and M H Khan.

853—In person a pauper—Hoorbai and another vs Heerajee Byramjee—K D Shroff.

873—Wadia and G—Ruttonjee Hormasjee Batliwalla vs Cassum Hajee Motha—Roughton and B

874—Bhaishunker—Krishnarao Ramchandra and another vs Bonabai and others—Chitnis M & M and Balkrishna V N K

878—Crawford and Co—The Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co, Ld vs Vithaldas Gober and others—Chalk W and S

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDRODDIN TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

632-94—M L Shroff—Koolsumbai vs Vundravandas Vrijlal and another—Brown and M,

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

129-95—Nanu and H—Nusserwanjee Framjee Kanny and another vs Hajee Oosman Jafer Mahomed and others—Khunderao M.

79-95—Edgelow and G—Bai Ambabai vs Dharamsey Punachan and other.

269 95—M H Khan—Poota Khushal and others vs George Robert Nicl,

307-95—Payne G and S—Ramchandra Gopinath vs Heerajee Gopinath,

311-95—Bhaishanker and K—Lalbhan Dalpatbhai vs Chunilal Sankalchand—Little and Co.

313-95—Payne G and S—Narayen Gopinath vs Heerajee Gopinath.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

27-95—In person—Purshotum Social Kabar and another vs Fatma Begam Bibti Sayad Amadsha.

Postponed Long Causes.

423—2993-94—H S Dikshit—Shewlingee Gokajee vs Balliram Gahana Rungari—Applicant—Payne G and S—Part heard.

45-95—J Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Manockjee Cooper vs Mahomed Medi Tharia Topan—Roughton and B.

693-94—Bicknell M and M—Ishwarlal Jobaraam vs Premchand Dolutram and others—Mathubhai and J, and In person.

460-94—M N Saklatwalla—Burjorjee Shapoorjee Desai vs Umabai and others—Shaorao P, and Khunderao M.

83-95—Payne G and S—Vnnna Ooma vs Daya Khooma and others—Wadia and G.

579-91—Khunderao M for pauper—Sukur Maloo and another vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.

71-95—M L Shroff—Tillockchund Manockchand and another vs Kanyalal Raghooathdas and others.

362-94—Khunderao and S—Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya vs Eligar Isoobjee and another—Ardesir H and D, P N P.

86-94—P N Pleader—Ramkrishna Ballal vs Tikaram Buldeo and others—Payne G and S.

SLATIN Pasha arrived, on July 7, in Vienna, where he intends to stay some time with his brothers and sisters. He was to reach London on July 23, in order to attend the Geographical Congress, where he was to tell the story of his captivity in one or two lectures. He proposes, after leaving London, to return to Alexandria. Before his departure from Egypt, he finished a work, which will be published in the autumn in German, French, and English, giving a detailed account of his adventures and of the state of affairs in the Soudan.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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THE CASE OF THE GIRL-MURDERESS.

As briefly stated yesterday, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Dadar was held, at 8 p.m., on Saturday, under the auspices of the Ishwar Bhajan Mandali, in the school of Mr. Dharamsey Purshotum, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, praying for the commutation of the sentence of death, passed by the High Court, on one Aminava, a girl of about seventeen years of age, and a resident of Bijapur, for committing the murder of a boy, aged five, for the sake of ornaments, to one of transportation for life. The meeting was largely attended by members of different communities. There were Hindus, Parsees, East Indians, and Mahomedans. The very Rev. Father Henriques, Vicar of the Church of N. S. De Salvacao, Dadar, occupied the chair. Among those present were:—The Rev. Fr. Monteiro, Rev. C. Pereira, Mr. A. F. Unvalla, B.A., LL.B., solicitor of the High Court, Mr. K. E. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, Mr. Vasanji Khimji, J. P., Dr. B. B. Dadarkar, L. M. and S., Messrs. K. N. Rane, J. F. Rodrigues, J. J. De Souza, B. R. Mankar, H. B. Sarvey, V. V. Desai, K. S. Kirtikar, Shamrao P. Kothare, B. K. Tamane, and others. Letters of sympathy were received and read from Messrs. W. A. Chambers, J. D. Kolatkar, S. N. Dabholkar, and N. S. Kale. The proceedings were commenced with a bhajan by the members of the Ishwar Bhajan Mandali, to the accompaniment of harmonium. At the request of the president, Dr. B. B. Dadarkar explained the object of the meeting; and the reasons which actuated the Mandali to move in the matter in a neat little speech, reading at the same time extracts from the copy of the judgment of the High Court.

Mr. K. N. Rane, next, at the request of the chairman, read to the meeting the following memorial:—

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—The humble petition of the persons assembled at a general meeting, held at Dadar, in the City of Bombay, on the 27th July, 1895, under the auspices of the Ishwar Bhajan Mandali. That your Excellency's petitioners have read the proceedings of the case, in which the sentence of death, passed on Aminava, a girl of about sixteen or seventeen years of age, in the Bijapur District, for the murder of a boy, for the sake of his ornaments, was recently confirmed by the High Court of Bombay. That the attention of your Excellency's petitioners has been invited to certain aspects of the case, brought to notice by Mr. David Gostling, in the "Bombay Gazette" and "Times of India" of the 23rd instant. That, as stated by Mr. Gostling, the temptation to the murder was caused by the too common practice of loading little children with gold and silver ornaments; that the girl Aminava was only sixteen or seventeen years of age, or within one year of being entitled to be called a legal infant; that if her case was tried before a special jury in Bombay it is probable that the verdict of culpable homicide amounting to murder would have been accompanied with a recommendation to mercy, which might have influenced the judge in passing sentence; that it appears from the fact that Aminava acknowledged her guilt before the Sessions Judge, that she is not a hardened criminal; and that her youthfulness, her sex, and her candour in confessing her crime all unite to render it permissible to make an appeal to your Excellency, that the extreme penalty of the law may not be carried into effect in her case. Your Excellency's petitioners would beg leave to add to these considerations urged by Mr. Gostling the probability that, if they were not for the poverty-stricken condition of the girl, and the ignorance of the common labourers who formed her relatives and friends, it might have been shown that there was some stupidity of mind, whether inherited or owing to her bringing up and surroundings that would render her crime less heinous. That your Excellency's petitioners cannot but recognize the heinousness of Aminava's atrocious crime, but they would bring to your Excellency's notice, whether, considering all the circumstances of the case, the ends of justice would not be satisfied by a punishment, which does not amount to the extreme penalty of death. That Mr. Gostling has suggested that the friends of Aminava might well bring the peculiar circumstances of the case he has dealt with to your Excellency's consideration, but as it is probable that owing to the class to which her friends belong that they will not do so, your Excellency's petitioners have ventured to undertake what they consider to be an act of mercy in the interests of their common humanity, other means of bringing the matter to your Excellency's consideration not being, as they believe, possible. That your Excellency's petitioners pray that, while justice has marked her sense of Aminava's atrocious deed by the sentence passed on her, and that while the interests of Society require that the sentence should be deterrent, your Excellency in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, vested in your Excellency as the representative of the Queen-Empress in this Presidency, may be pleased to commute Aminava's sentence into one, which while it satisfies justice and has deterrent effect, will fall short of the extreme penalty of death. And for this act of mercy your Excellency's petitioners shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Mr. K. E. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The object for which this meeting has been convened is one, which deserves the sympathy and the co-operation of every man, whether European or Native. Well, gentlemen, I rejoice, as an inhabitant of Dadar, that the people of Dadar, under the auspices of the Ishwar Bhajan Mandali, have taken up this cause, and, although I know that the people of Dadar, are not very rich, they are certainly very patriotic, and are always ready and willing to espouse a cause, which is just and righteous. (Hear, hear.) For my part, I admit that that unfortunate little girl is committed for a very dreadful crime; and, although I believe in retributive justice, I must at the same time say that, taking into consideration her sex, her tender age, and also other circumstances, which have been so fully set forth in the memorial, I think the sentence of capital punishment should be commuted to that of transportation for life. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, this much is certain that your appeal will not be in vain in this cause. Because you will appeal Englishman who is sympathetic and broad-minded and liberal. I am sure that his Excellency Lord Sandhurst will at once take up this case.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It is a matter not only of great rejoicing, but also a matter of great consolation that a cause, a painful cause, of a very poor girl, residing in an out-of-the-way locality, in the moffussil, surrounded by the poorest relatives and friends, is taken up by the inhabitants of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, it is really a matter of pain to me that, although there are several Hindu humane societies existing in Bombay, whether for the protection of the animals or for the preservation of animals, yet such a stirring case of death of a poor Hindu girl should not have been taken up by some energetic class of Hindu community. That certainly, gentlemen, is a matter for very great regret. (Hear, hear.) At any rate gentlemen, we have the consolation that, even if his Excellency Lord Sandhurst would decline to interfere with the verdict of the High Court in the case, we shall know that in a meeting assembled we have raised our voice for a human being, and have discharged our duty, and we leave the fate of the poor girl to the mercy of the British Crown. Now, gentlemen, we know the circumstances of this case; and undoubtedly Mr. Ghamat has said they are very painful; but let us see the difference between a trial which may be held in Bombay and a trial which may be held in the moffussil. In Bombay surrounded as we are by a very talented legal profession, and round us are arrayed as able, powerful, and competent press, possessed as we are of very competent judges, we do expect that in the trial of such a girl, if it had been conducted in Bombay, the extreme sentence would not—(hear, hear)—have been passed upon the poor girl. (Hear, hear.) The record of the proceedings, as it appeared in the papers, was so meagre that one can not grasp all the circumstances of the case in their most minutest details. So far as my information goes, I know that the girl had no legal

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

ANILINE DYE.

147—1 case D Blue 100-lib. tin B X
148—1 " " " 2 B.
149—1 " " " 3 B.
150—1 " " congo 15 B.
150—1 " " " 6 B.
7 " " chrysophine yellow.
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4 barrels each 2 cwt nocturine black.

An invoice of musical boxes, consisting of—
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A choice collection of very rich and valuable hall mirrors and table ornaments in varieties,
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SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, July 30, 1895.

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SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE, SEWING MACHINES, SPARE COVERS AND TABLES, FITTINGS, FURNITURE, &c., &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Liquidator of the Sewing Machines Company, Limited, in Liquidation, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 35, Church Gate Street, Fort, consisting new home cabinet machine, N. H. Foot machine, elastic universal foot machine, Seidel and Naumann Saxonia low arm hand machine, Wilcox and Gibb's hand machine, so-all hand machines, White peerless hand and foot machines, vibrating machine head, Singer machine tops, Johnston's attachments, lot of sewing machine parts and accessories, wheels, treadles, sides, braces, &c., work table, vice and tools, spare wooden machine-tables, covers, drawers and bases, machine oil, needles, sliding door cupboards, show cases, copy-press with table, writing tables, chairs, hanging punkah, kerosine hanging lamp, printed hand-bills, forms, and coupon books, &c., &c.

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Sale of Valuable Dispensary, Medical Instruments and Library, Dispensary Cub-boards, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 1st August, at 11 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the valuable dispensary, containing rich glass-stoppered bottles with useful medicines, medical library, dispensary cub-boards, cases of midwifery catheters, throat rectal, and tooth instruments, pocket-case, stomach-pump, &c., the property of the late Dr. DADABHOY JAMASJEE.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 30, 1895.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

A TELEGRAM through Reuter to hand since those noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date cancels the advice of weekly shipments of Specie; but does not give the correct figures. It further gives the total Cotton in sight in New York on Friday as 9,670,000 bales, compared with 9,660,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

We annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	3,000	4,000	10,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	7,000	9,000	24,000
" " Continent	2,000	11,000	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	7,894,000	5,816,000	4,984,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,429,000	2,339,000	2,234,000
" " to Continent do.	3,192,000	2,283,000	2,002,000
" Stock in the Ports	380,000	241,000	237,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 26th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	2,900,000	2,415,1 0	2,5 5,090
" " Surats	185,000	235,330	20,780

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	1,443,000	1,246,590	1,292,700
" London	8,000	7,000	10,000
American Afloat	39,000	20,000	49,000
East Indian "	16,000	19,000	8,000
Total	1,499,000	1,292,590	1,359,700
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 11-16d.	3 7-8d.	4 1-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3d.	3 1-16d.	3 7-8d.
Difference	11-16d.	13-16d.	5-8d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 6,03,548
" " Branches	Inc.	" 3,57,836
Other Deposits	Dec.	" 3,14,388
Government Securities	Inc.	" 71,920
Other Authorized "	Dec.	" 53,48[illegible]
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	Dec.	" 4,25,691
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	" 6,99,592
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	" 4,10,347
Cash	"	" 8,37,296

MONEY.—Although Money continued abundant last week, and seems likely to become still more so in the near future, while the demand for accommodation is very limited, a check occurred to the influx of cash to the coffers of the Presidency Bank, whose Statement of Affairs issued to-day shows some diminution in the Cash Balance, say of 8¼ lakhs, at 257¼ lakhs, compared with the large increase disclosed by several previous Returns, which, however, is probably due to special requirements at the end of the month. The principal movement has been in the item of Private Deposits, in which a decrease of some 3 lakhs is shown by the Return, against an increase of 50¼ lakhs in the week preceding; but there was not much change in the position of Loans in Bills Discounted, in which there had been a small decrease and an increase, respectively. In Government Deposits there had been withdrawals to the extent of 6 lakhs from the Bank's head office; but these had been purely counterbalanced by an addition at the branches, the net falling off being only some 2¼ lakhs.

COTTON has been quiet to-day, with prices unchanged. A small business passing, aggregating 600 bales, has been entirely for account of the mills, and has consisted of 200 each of Kompta Ginned at Rs. 197; and Mulkapur, at Rs. 167½; and 100 each of Damergaum, at Rs. 176; and Amreli, at Rs. 189 per candy.

A want of further rain for the Cotton plants, in the Bengal circle, is reported by the telegraphic advices to hand this morning; but from the other circles the news is generally of a favourable tenor, the rain, excepting in the Sholapore district, where it was much needed, having been sufficient for the present, and the plants flourishing in seasonable weather. A larger area is stated to have been sown with Cotton this year in the Broach district, where crop prospects were good.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been steady markets, with a moderate business passing on shippers' account, quotations being unchanged as follows, say:—

White Peasy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4- 5-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	4- 4-9	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	4- 0-0	"
Red Delhi	3-13-0	"
Hard Tallow	3- 9-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	3-14-0	"
Hard Red	3- 6-0	"
Seeds, Linseed	3- 1-0 to 3- 3-0	"
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	6-14-0 to 6-15-0	"
Do. Do. Cawnpore.	6-10-0	"
Do. Red "	6- 4-0 to 6- 6-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,585	bales.
Wheat	11,119	cwts.
Linseed	570	"
Rapeseed	1,241	"
Rice	839	"

FREIGHTS are nominally unchanged with nothing doing.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, remaining thereat throughout the day without any inquiry. For three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 1 5-32d., at which a little was reported; resales of Telegraphic have also been reported at 1s. 1 1/8d., and Bank Telegraphic, for December-January tranfer, at the same rate the market closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 3-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 3-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 1-8d. "
Credits 3 do.	1s. 1 5-32d. "
Francs 3 do.	139¼ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at the partially enhanced rate of 108¼ for Cash and the settlement, and at 107 15-16 for the August account, remaining steady at these quotations throughout the day, and leaving off at the same.

SHARES have been very quiet in tone to-day, and with little business passing on any line. The only changes we have to note in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 20 in Lukhmidas Mill shares; and a decline of Rs. 5 each, in Bombay Cotton and Manockjee Petit. Volkarts' Press shares have advanced Rs. 5; and Mofussil have declined to the same extent. Kemp and Co. are Rs. 3 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 5, say to Rs. 1,465 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 27th July 1895, compared with the Statement of 20th July, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	July 20. Rs.	July 27. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,85,796	43,82,343
Do. do. at Branches	45,87,429	49,45,285
Other Deposits	4,06,35,561	4 03,21,173
Post Bills	3,490	3,440
Credits, undrawn	27,04,734	23,02,332
Rs...	6,83,17,019	6,70,54,448
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	85,54,283	85,25,203
Other authorised Securities	36,76,190	36,22,703
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	50,93,081	50,85,822
Loans do. do. do.	99,41,383	95,15,892
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,26,56,648	1,33,56,240
Dead Stock	3,97,6	3,97,926
Stamps and Stationery	21,691	21,893
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	11,23,924	7,13,577
Cash	2,65,51,713	2,57,14,417
Rs...	6,30,17,019	6,70,54,448

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA. Bombay, July 28, 1895.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·663
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·865
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·0
General Directions of wind	WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	550
Fall of Rain	0·45
Total fall during month	10·33
" year	34·32
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 28th July	1·28

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SIMEON—July 29, at Parli Hill, Bandora, A. Simeon, Agent, Messageries Maritimes Co.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HERBERT—At 13, Oxford-gardens North Kensington, wife of Capt L N Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.
JACOB—July 5, at Victoria-road, Gipsy-hill, wife of Stephen Jacob, C S I, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
STREATFIELD—July 5, at Eggington Rectory, Derbyshire, wife of Henry C Streatfi ld, I C S, of a son.
TEMPLER—July 5, at Dharmsala, Punjab, wife of Capt Henry Templer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HULTON—MARTIN—July 2, at the parish church, Hove, Jessop Henry Fletcher Hulton, of Astley House, Astley Bridge, Bolton, second son of the late Rev C B A G Hulton, Rector of Emberton, Bucks, to Blanche, third surviving daughter of Simon Nicolson Martin, Bengal Civil Service, Retired, and 35, Brunswick-square, Brighton.
PARRY—BURNBLUM—July 3, at SS Philip and James Oxford, Joseph William Parry, late Executive Engineer, Indian State Railways, eldest son of the late J Chatwin Parry, Esq, of Delhi, to Evelyn, elder daughter of the late James Barnblum, Esq, of Lille, France.
PATERSON—FLEMING—July 4, at St Mary's, Shortlands, Rev Thomas Frederick Paterson, son of the late William Paterson, I C S, of Monkwood, Ayrshire, to Alice Clara, third daughter of the late John Fleming, C S I, of Tower House, Bromley.
TYLEE—COCHRANE—July 4, at the Church of St John the Baptis, Kensington, Edward, son of the late Edward Tylee, of 29, Oxford-square, W, and Essex-street, Strand, to Maud Eliza, youngest daughter of the late George Kiphick Cochrane, of the East India House and India Office, and of Mrs Cochrane, 12, Elsham-road, W.

DEATHS.

ALSTON—July 2, at Edinburgh, William Laurie Alston, of Calcutta, aged 39.
CHANNER—July 7, at Ealing, Col George Girdwood Channer, late Bengal Artillery, aged 81.
CHRISTIAN—July 9, Ida, second and beloved daughter of Capt E Christian, late of Board of Trade, formerly of P and O Company.
ELLIS—July 7, at Kensington, Charlotte Adeline, wife of George Henry Ellis, late of the Madras Civil Service, aged 71.
EWBANK—July 1, on his voyage to Australia, Charles Augustus Ewbank, late Secretary of the Ceylon and Indian General Mission.
IRWIN—July 3, at Larnchor, Trim Co Meath, Eliza Mary, widow of Major-Gen W B Irwin, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 81.
LIMOND—July 10, Major Gen David Limond, C B, late Royal Engineers, (Bengal), of 174, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-Park, aged 65.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1895.

WE venture to think that the statement that has now been submitted to Lord George Hamilton by representatives of the Manufacturing and Operative Associations of Lancashire, regarding the Indian import duty on cotton goods and yarns, would have been cast in a somewhat different mould if Sir Henry Fowler had still been at the India Office. Our readers need not be reminded that the statement—a copy of which has been supplied to us—is the outcome of the late Secretary of State's suggestion to the deputation, which waited upon him at the India Office, on May 27th last, that they should agree on a statement and argument, accompanied by statistics and should furnish the same to him in writing so that he could forward it to the Government of India for consideration and reply. Since the deputation waited on Sir Henry Fowler and found that he knew enough of the subject to then and there controvert some of their statements and more of their inferences he has left the India Office, and his place has been taken by Lord George Hamilton, one of the Lancashire members who last February strongly supported Sir Henry James' motion for the exemption of cotton goods from excise. The fact that a declared opponent of the duties has been appointed Secretary of State for India has of course raised high the hopes of Lancashire manufacturers, and they have lost no time in laying before Lord George Hamilton "a statement and argument accompanied by statistics," in which they do their utmost to destroy the force of his predecessor's remarks in support of the course taken by the late Government in response to the financial needs, and the unanimous request of India. The memorial starts with the assumption that cotton imports are entitled to special treatment, as compared with other imports, on the ground that "whilst an import duty levied on the majority of English exports inflicts no injury upon the producer, because no competing industry of any moment exists in India, yet the existence of a rapidly increasing industry" in cotton manufacture makes it essential that the import and excise duties on this description of goods should be equitably adjusted. The same argument could be used by the jute manufacturers of Scotland, and by the representatives of half-a-dozen other English manufacturers as well, so that there is no reason why special favour should be shown to Lancashire. During the whole of last year only one mill was erected in India, and the total spinning power of the country is not more than 3·9 of the world's total. We cannot, therefore, look upon the development of the mill industry in India as being quite so rapid as the document would infer. While expressing their opinion that "nothing short of the entire abolition of the duties will be accepted as final and satisfactory" the memorialists confine themselves on the present occasion to a restatement of various objections to the "partial incidence" of the excise duty raised by the deputation which waited on Sir Henry Fowler two months ago. The first of these objections is that it secures an immunity from competition in the Indian markets by England on counts 20s and below. It is urged that coarse counts are spun in Lancashire, and that the low price at which American cotton was recently obtainable enabled the trade to produce these coarse yarns at prices sufficiently low to compete with the products of the Indian mills in the Bombay and Calcutta markets. The memorialists, therefore, complain that the Indian mills are secured against competition in low counts by the imposition of a five per cent. duty without any countervailing excise. This argument is laboured at a length altogether unnecessary, in view of the fact that at the very time the memorial was being drafted, Mr. George Cotton, in his capacity as Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, expressed his desire that the Government of India would remove the "slightest shred of complaint" by notifying that all 20s yarns and under and cloth made from such counts, imported from Great Britain, should be duty free. The Bombay millowners have all along told us that they have no desire for their industry to be protected by the incidence of the import duty, and hence they are quite willing that the coarse counts from Lancashire should be exempt from payment. It may be possible when the price of American cotton is extremely low for Manchester spinners to compete in the Indian markets with coarse counts. But the local millowners know perfectly well that under ordinary circumstances they can defy home competition in this line, and in the same way it is equally certain that Lancashire can defy Bombay competition in the higher counts.

The second objection set forth in the memorial so closely resembles the first, that it is not easy to see where the difference comes in. It is to the effect that "the import duty imposed on goods exported from England made from 20s and below without any countervailing excise duty being imposed on goods made from similar counts in India is absolutely protective in character." We do not suppose that the framers of the memorial had read Mr. Cotton's speech when drafting the document, but it is clear that what they really desire is not so much to see their meagre imports of counts below 20s placed on an equal footing with corresponding Indian manufactures by exemption from duty, as to see the proprietors of the Bombay mills subjected to a harassing and vexatious all round excise tax. They admit in this very memorial that three-fourths of the productions of the Indian mills are below 20s, while on their own showing, when addressing Sir Henry Fowler at the India Office, their exports to India of this description of yarn and cloth does not exceed five per cent. of the total they send. It would please them a great deal better to continue to pay the import duty on this small quantity, and have the entire productions of the Indian mills taxed in consequence, than to see Mr. Cotton's very fair and reasonable suggestion that the Lancashire low counts, as well as the Indian, should be free from duty, carried into effect. The proposed change is not only calculated to remove the only legitimate ground for complaint that exists among the home manufacturers, but it has the further very obvious advantage over the alternative proposal put forward in the memorial, that it leaves the clothing of the poor free from taxation, while taxing that of the middle and upper classes. If good ground exists in England for giving a wider application than heretofore to the principle of proportionate taxation, there is still more reason to carry that principle into effect in India, especially in a matter of this kind. In the Punjab and other parts of Northern India thousands of people lose their lives in the cold season owing to insufficiency of clothing. Therefore any responsible Government which consented to tax the coarse counts of cotton made in India, in order to appease the jealousies of home manufacturers would meet with and would deserve the severe censure, not only of the philanthropist or the sanitarian, but also of every fair-minded and disinterested observer. Although a five per cent. addition to the cost of clothing may seem small to a well-paid Lancashire operative, such an enhancement might make all the difference between life and death to many a poor Punjabi, in purchasing raiment for protection from the inclemency of the winter in Northern India.

The third objection which Lord George Hamilton is asked to consider by men who are his own constituents is "that the five per cent. import duty charged on the *ad valorem* value of our manufactured goods is not completely countervailed by the five per cent. excise duty charged on the yarn value of goods made in India from counts above 20s, and that so far as any portion of the value of these goods is not chargeable with excise duty, the import duty becomes protective to that extent." Like a great many other remarks of the memorialists this objection might have been more clearly and grammatically stated. Answering the contention put forward more than once in these columns that the Indian manufacturers have to pay a higher price for machinery and coal, and are at other disadvantages compared with their Manchester contemporaries, the memorialists urge that these disadvantages existed before the duties were imposed, and that therefore the duties should not be adjusted so as to rectify them. The Indian millowners have never asked that the duties should be adjusted to these natural inequalities, which have only been dwelt upon by way of answer to the Lancashire argument that the Indian millowner has many things in his favour. The memorialists make out a long list in tabular form of every conceivable expenditure incurred in working the raw material from wages, rent, and taxes to flour for sizing, with the object of showing that while Lancashire manufacturer pays the 5 per cent. duty on all such items, the Bombay millowner only pays on weight of twist and waft used, and on "stores including oil, tallow, sizing, materials, pickers and bands, brushes, &c." Of course Lord George Hamilton is not an entire novice in these things, otherwise the tabular statement might lead him to infer that "the amount of import duty imposed if made in England" is 65 per cent., while "the amount of excise duty imposed if made in India" is 10 per cent. The memorialists arrive at this ingenuous conclusion on the ground that the "import duty is levied on the manufactured value of our cloth, which value includes every item of costs incurred including stores." A more misleading way of putting the matter could scarcely be conceived than this. As we have before contended the only logical method of comparison is to consider how the goods stand in relation to the payment of duty when delivered from the manufacturer, and it has been clearly shown in these columns that upon that basis, the excise duty fully and effectively countervails the five per cent. import duty. The remaining objections to the present incidence of taxation contained in this statement of objects and reasons for hampering the Indian cotton industry must be dealt with at another time.

A SINGULAR charge of treachery has been preferred against Li Hung Chang on the ground that he was in possession of the certain knowledge that the European Powers had promised to interfere to compel Japan to restore the Liao-Tung Peninsula to China at the time when he signed the Treaty of Shimonoseki which ceded it. Such a charge implies a strange conception of the duty of a plenipotentiary, who has received positive instructions to secure peace if needs must by agreeing to the onerous terms which a victorious enemy has determined to impose. The Japanese negotiators refused absolutely to listen to the appeals of Li Hung Chang not to insist on a cession of continental territory, and thereby give umbrage to the European Powers and afford them a pretext to interfere in the affairs of the Far East. That fact was telegraphed during the progress of the negotiations by the well-informed correspondent of the *Times*. The Japanese diplomatists were doubtless highly amused at the apparent simplicity of the Chinese statesman in urging such an argument. Their amusement knew no bounds when the Grand Secretary endeavoured to save Chinese susceptibilities by stipulating that the Peninsula should not be ceded in express terms, but be leased to Japan in perpetuity at a stipulated rental. Li Hung Chang might indeed have saved himself a good deal of trouble had he been quite certain that three European Powers would in real earnest redeem their promise to compel the retrocession of the Peninsula. Napoleon III. had a promise from Austria to join her forces with those of France in the war of 1870: but she abstained from moving a single regiment for reasons which seemed to herself sufficiently cogent—one of them being an intimation from the Czar that she must on no account take part in the war unless she desired to have war with Russia also. In Europe there was considerable doubt whether Germany and France would employ force to compel Japan to abandon the Peninsula. Were the element of doubt altogether absent, where was the "treachery" imputed to Li Hung Chang in his complying with the imperative demand of Japan that the clause ceding the Peninsula should be included in Treaty? The Japanese negotiators had no right to ask whether the Chinese Plenipotentiary had special or private knowledge of the hidden intentions of the European Powers, and it would have been ridiculous for them to have asked such a question. If the Japanese Government desired information on that head they might have addressed the Powers and asked their views. They took care to do nothing of the kind. For all Li Hung Chang knew the Japanese, who boasted with much reason of their admirable system for finding out all that it is advisable to ascertain, might have had copies of every communication that had passed between the Tsung Li-Yamen and the European Ministries on the subject of the peace negotiations. They might have been perfectly aware of the understanding between Russia, France, and Germ

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Mr. Parnell (Parnellite), a brother of the late C. S. Parnell, has been elected for South Meath.

Dr. Robert Ambrose (Anti-Parnellite), elected for West Mayo.

R. B. Martin (Unionist), elected for Droitwich (Mid-Worcester).

CORRECTIONS.

Sir Mark Stewart (Unionist) re-elected for Kirkcudbrightshire, and not for East Renfrewshire, which is represented by Hugh Shaw-Stewart (Unionist).

Jeremiah Jordon (Anti-Parnellite), elected for South Fermanagh, not South Meath.

THE AMERICA CUP.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Lord Dunraven's yacht Valkyrie has sailed for America.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN JAPAN.

TOKIO, JULY 28.

A disastrous accident happened to a train containing four hundred invalid soldiers returning to Kobe from Hiroshima. The line runs for some distance along the sea front, and the fore part of the train was thrown off the rails by the breakers and capsized into the sea. One hundred and forty men were drowned.

DEMONSTRATION AT SOLDIERS' FUNERALS.

SOFIA, JULY 28.

A great demonstration took place here to-day outside the Cathedral on the occasion of the funeral of two soldiers, killed in the fighting for the Macedonian insurgents. An enormous concourse of people assembled, and some thousands afterwards paraded the streets, headed by the portraits of the deceased, who were loudly acclaimed.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

General Low wires from Laram, dated the 26th instant, that two men are reported as being captured after firing on the convoy between Dir and Bandai on the 19th. They were brought into Laram, and handed over to Major Deane, who is making enquiries.

Three Lee Metford rifles and seventy rounds of ammunition were stolen from the signallers at Chakdarra early on the morning of the 25th; also two revolvers from the hospital in Laram Kotal.

The construction of a telegraph line from near Sado to Dir along the Panjkora river was completed on the 23rd instant, an office being opened on the same day at Mankai.

The camp of the 34th Pioneers is located some twenty-two miles distant from Sado.

Orders have been given for dismantlement of wire between Panjkora and Janbatai Kotal and for the construction of a line from Chakdarra to Laram Kotal, the present head-quarters of General Stedman.

Sanction has been accorded to stations of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur, Kohat, and Edwardesabad being classified as three-year stations.

THE 5TH BOMBAY CAVALRY.

The 5th Bombay Cavalry which will be moving as relief from Jacobabad to Quetta this season, has been located at Sibi for the winter months.

GOVERNMENT REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Sir John Watson arrives in India during the autumn of this year to visit the studs, etc., and also if time allows, to visit Hungarp on his homeward journey, with a view to purchasing few Arab stallions of the description required by the Government of India.

THE PAMIR COMMISSION.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 29.

General Gerard, on arrival at Bozai Gumbaz, three marches east of Sarhad, was met by a Russian officer, who accompanied him on his march to Lake Victoria. All was well with the British party. The Ameer's representative had not appeared on the scene.

A MURDER CASE.

Trial has commenced at the Criminal Sessions of the N.-W. Provinces High Court, of Private Stewart, Highland Light Infantry. The prisoner fired at Corporal Mcwath, intending to kill him; but the bullet passed through Mcwath's left wrist, and struck Private Harvey, who died from the effects of the wound. All three men belong to the same regiment. The case is likely to last several days.

A REPRESENTATIVE MEETING IN SURAT.

[(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 28.

A representative and most enthusiastic meeting of the Surat public was held this evening, in the Varajda's Hall. Mr. Nanavat Nagarseth was present, while Rao Bahadur Motiram Rajaram occupied the chair. Resolutions were passed congratulating Mr. Justice Budrudin on his elevation to the High Court Bench, and the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad being elected again a representative of the Northern Division in the Legislative Council. A committee of fourteen gentlemen was appointed to take adequate steps to convey these expressions to the proper quarters. After a vote of thanks to the president, and amidst vociferating cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress and Lord Sandhurst, the meeting dissolved.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 27.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Japan, for London left here to-day.

COLOMBO, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 28th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 27th instant.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne, having left Karachi at 1 p. m., yesterday, is expected here at daylight to-morrow.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	58 15-16
Bar Silver	30 3-16

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has now entirely abandoned the idea of visiting Burma at all during the coming autumn tour, as he considers that the thorough inspection of the Bombay and Madras Commands will take at least six weeks.

MILITARY REVIEWS.

The Bombay and Madras Governments have been asked by the Government of India to make arrangements for few military reviews, but no review on any large scale to be arranged for Christmas owing to the crops, as it is considered it is a bad time for the successful concentration of troops.

THE HOME MEMBER OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

I hear now on official authority that my former statement regarding Mr. Fryer's appointment to the Home Membership is more than improbable. Mr. Woodburn, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, will be appointed Home Member of the Viceroy's Council on Sir A. Mackenzie taking over charge as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

THE RESIDENCY OF MYSORE.

Mr. Mackworth Young takes over charge as Resident of Mysore on 20th September.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of State to-day sanctioned the scheme for an officer to be placed on special duty in connection with the Land Revenue; and Sir E. Buck has been appointed. Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, at present officiating as Revenue Secretary, will be appointed permanent Revenue Secretary to the Government of India.

THE INVESTITURE AT BHOPAL.

There is no truth in the statement that H. E. the Viceroy will hold the investiture at Bhopal.

THE TOLLS ACT.

In connection with the committee on the Tolls Act, it has been decided, in addition to the names already mentioned, that every department will be represented by, at least, one officer, with the exception of the Revenue.

THE HARRIS MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Major Roughton, at the last meeting of the Lord Harris Memorial Committee, moved a resolution, which was carried, requiring notice of this week's meeting to be sent to each individual member of the committee *by post*. This was, as I understood it, that there might be no misconception as to the gentlemen who constitute the committee. Major Roughton himself owned to a doubt as to whether he was a member till he referred to the newspaper file, and found that he had been elected. I, too, was elected, but I have received no notification by post, nor has a friend of mine, who was also elected at the Town Hall meeting. So we, too, as the gallant major was, are

IN DOUBT.

[A second letter similar to the above has reached us. We refrain from publishing at as it bristles with mis-statements. The writer further ungraciously insinuates among other things, more offensive, that the secretaries avoid giving the required notice as they wish to push through their own scheme with little discussion as possible. Such however is not the case.—ED., *B. G.*]

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To my way of thinking the suggestion thrown out by your correspondent to-day is undoubtedly the best, which has yet been made, as to the proposed memorial to Lord Harris. For my part I would much rather have a statue than a picture, or a petty primary school. The picture could be seen by the privileged classes who can enter the Town Hall, or the Council Chamber; the school would only be of use to those who never heard Lord Harris's name, for the children who would attend it are as yet unacquainted with the alphabet, some of them even now unborn. If the committee devote the money towards the object suggested in your columns this morning, namely, securing the Crescent in front of the Sailors' Home for the Harris Gardens or Recreation Ground, they will provide a memorial that all classes may visit and enjoy, besides adding to the beauty of the main approach to "urbs prima," which is now greatly in danger of being minimised, if not actually ruined. The proposal is worthy the serious consideration of the committee, and I hope it will receive it.—Yours, &c.,

July 29. A SUBSCRIBER.

DR. BARNARDO'S JUBILEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Most of your readers must be aware that a Fund is being raised in England in connection with Dr. Barnardo's Jubilee. May I through your columns say that I shall be glad to transmit any sums, which your readers may see fit to entrust to me for this object? I may add that the first two hundred rupees, which reaches me will be sent home at par.—Yours, &c.,

T. A. FREEMAN, Lieut.-Colonel.

Mission Church Parsonage, Gowalia Tank Road, Cumballa Hill, July 29.

STORM WARNING,

THE following telegram was received by the Port Officer of Bombay, on Sunday afternoon, from the Meteorological Reporter, Simla:—"Storm signal. Wind will probably increase to 24 miles per hour from the west. Hoist cautionary signal, indicating probability of this increase." Accordingly, the cautionary signal was hoisted on the Bombay Castle flag-staff.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Henzada, Captain T. Kerr, which arrived in harbour, on Saturday, from Rangoon, via Colombo and Tuticorn, experienced ordinary monsoon weather.—The s.s. Strathtay, Captain R. Mackenzie, which arrived here, on Sunday, from Cardiff, met strong monsoon, with high sea.—The s. s. Kt. of St. George, Capt. J. Bevis, which came in harbour, on Sunday, from Cardiff, had strong monsoon.—The s.s. Leander, Capt. T. Robson, which arrived here, on Sunday, from London, via Karachi, encountered strong monsoon and high sea.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Chyebassa, Capt. R. B. Kedslie, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, via the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts, experienced the usual south-west monsoon weather, with high sea and heavy westerly swell on the Malabar Coast.

THE French Chamber, on July 8, adopted without debate a resolution calling upon the Government to constitute a permanent tribunal of arbitration between France and the United States.

A RUSSO-JAPANESE Exhibition will shortly be opened in Odessa with a view to promoting a larger industrial and commercial intercourse between Russia and Japan under the new treaty.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* thus refers to the state of things in Jamnagar. In Jamnagar, just now, things are in a jammed awkward condition, and this notwithstanding the fact that Jamnagar has always been regularly jammed for the last four hundred years or so. Jam, indeed, has been the rule there—or rather the ruler. The present trouble arises from the circumstance that Jamnagar's special line of Jam has given out. It gave out in April last with Sir Shri Vibhaji, K.C.S.I. He was the last of the real Jams. The Jam now is in his succession. He left no heir direct; but he left a morganatic son, Jaswantsingji, who is still a minor. Jaswantsingji did not count for much at first. The old Jam had made his "cousin-nephew" his heir. Then he changed his mind; ousted the cousin-nephew and put in the morganatic minor. The cousin-nephew came over here, and developed into "Mr. Ranjitsinhji," familiarly known as "Smith" at Lord's and elsewhere, being a remarkable exponent of our national game. While "Mr. Ranjitsinhji" cricketed, the old Jam demised, and Jaswantsingji has been jamming in his stead. But now Jamnagar is up in arms at being jammed by a morganatic minor, and loudly calls for the pure Rajput, Smith, the cricketer. Mr. Ranjitsinhji is quite ready to take his innings, no doubt. But the Bombay Government, who once accepted him as the true Jam, now fancy they can do better with the spurious article, and which sort of Jam Jamnagar will be provided with remains to be seen.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 12.

I. ZINGARI.

FOR some reason or other, which is rather difficult to discover, we have not seen quite so much of I. Zingari in our cricket fields as many would like. Perhaps the visits of the Australian cricketers may have had something to do with this; maybe the M.C.C. have usurped the enjoyable functions of the strolling band of players who won so much renown some forty or fifty years ago. From some particulars which were published about a quarter-of-a-century ago, I propose to quote in order to throw a little light upon the birth of the Zingari, whose jubilee was celebrated at Lord's only a few weeks ago. After granting that the M.C.C. was "the great central power, the very balance wheel of the world-wide machinery of cricket," our historian goes on: But the M.C.C. is tied to time and place; its circuit is limited, having "a local habitation and a name." Therefore an amateur All England Eleven was wanted, ready alike to flit down for a day's play to Eton, or to cross the Channel, to astonish Paddy in the Phœnix Park, and (as once was heard) to give as much entertainment in one way as they received in another at Vice-regal quarters, and even to bestow on the representative of her Majesty "the freedom," no doubt be sighed for, of the very original (if not the primeval) community and guild of I. Zingari. Probably some of our present day cricketers may not remember what glorious functions these Zingari matches used to be, and we very seldom now-a-days get a glimpse of the daring colours donned by the "gypsies"—red, black, and gold. Speaking from memory, I believe Lord Willoughby de Broke was the last I saw on the field in the Zingari's full rig.

THE BIRTH OF I. ZINGARI.

How the club came about was something in this wise. When in or about 1836 (?) a few of the old school were rejoicing in the matches on the Cowley Ground at Oxford—there was but one, the ground of the Magdalen Club, so-called because founded by Mr. Walker, of Magdalen College—just then, among the names since known to fame were those of Ponsonby, Taylor, Broughton, and some desire was expressed over the walnuts and wine to start a new club for cricket, private theatricals, and general enjoyment. Then we read: Accordingly, one day in the month of July, 1845, F. Ponsonby, S. Ponsonby, R. P. Long, and J. L. Baldwin, good men and true, finding themselves at supper at the Blenheim Hotel, then and there formed a club, christened the same, framed rules, and the following day informed twenty-one of their friends that they had received the distinguished honour of being members of I Zingari. That there is something truly pure-minded and disinterested in this community the slightest glance at their laws will prove. With all other societies the first thing you hear is "Pay your money," but the Zingari Rule 6 relieves your apprehension thus: "That the entrance be nothing and the annual subscription do not exceed the entrance." Nevertheless, although the ingari treasury does not contain as much as shin plaster, it is duly protected by two secretaries, one chancellor, one liberal legal adviser, and one treasurer and auditor of their financial accounts. Their principle has been to provide the best of amateur play; no professionals, save as umpires, are ever allowed to take part in a Zingari match, and their numbers are annually recruited from the rising talent of the day. They are known to be sticklers for cricket etiquette, and in common with many more, I hold the opinion that we might see them a little oftener in the tented field with advantage to the game itself and all concerned. At Scarborough they usually go very strongly, and great deeds have been accomplished at this fashionable resort.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

What with tennis courts, cricket matches, and the all-round athletic gathering at West Kensington, the young gentlemen who have been striving so arduously to add to the glory of their Alma Mater have occupied the public eye and the public mind very considerably of late. Critics may decry hero-worship as they will, but there can be no disguising the fact that the doings of the University men on the river, in the tennis-courts, on the running path, and at the wickets are followed with interests by the vast majority of those who subscribe to the well-worn axiom, mens sana in corpore sano So many worthies have been associated with either one or the other of the universities that they have quite a history of their own, and one has not to dive very deeply into the records of these "temples of industrious peace" to find what a really glorious roll of fame it is of which these sister seats of learning can boast. Not so very long ago, a writer in "Temple Bar" went to very considerable pains in bringing together for purposes of comparison the names of those who are pre-eminently entitled to fame. These were ranged in five divisions—poets, divines, men of letters, philosophers and men of science, and statesmen. It may be taken for granted, I think, that there is just as much diversity of opinion to-day—some would be inclined to say more—as to what is poetry and what is not as ever there has been, and the task of selecting those entitled to a place on the head-roll of fame as poets cannot have been an enviable one. However, we find that in the matter of quantity Oxford holds a slight advantage, commencing with Edward Dyer (born in 1550) and ending with Algernon Charles Swinburne (born in 1837). During this period Oxford has boasted four Poet Laureates, viz., Samuel Daniel, Sir William Davenant, Thomas Warton, and Southey. But against the thirty-two poets who studied at Oxford, Cambridge can show twenty-eight, commencing with John Skelton (born in 1460), and ending with the lamented Lord Tennyson. Seven times has the Poet Laureateship been held by poets from Cambridge, which include John Skelton, Spenser, Ben Jonson, Dryden, William Whitehead, Wordsworth, and Tennyson. Of the brightest stars in the Oxford firmament, the names of Shelley (expelled for heresy, we read), Matthew Arnold, William Morris, and A. C. Swinburne readily occur; but the sister University claims Milton, Dryden, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, and Tennyson, a galaxy fairly eclipsing the others, without putting forward the names of Ben Jonson, Marlowe, and Herrick. In poetry, then, Cambridge must stand first.

UNIVERSITY CELEBRITIES.

Of course, there is little need to point out that the Universities cannot claim all the poets, and the one name which will instantly come to the lips of the reader is that of the greatest of all poets—the Bard of Avon. Shakespere spent no time at a University. Then there are Gay, Pope, Cowper, Chatterton, Keats, Crabbe, Burns, Rogers, Hood, and Browning. Goldsmith and Moore belong to Dublin University, Campbell to Glasgow, and Thompson to Edinburgh University. Perhaps I may be pardoned for skimming lightly over the next section—the divines—for in a column of this description one cannot easily comment upon the various famous theologians without incurring some suspicion of bias. So far as preferment goes, Cambridge can boast of eight Archbishops and nine bishops, Oxford claiming four only of each, but can take the credit of two Cardinals—Cardinal Newman and Cardinal Manning. When we come to men of letters, we find Oxford leads with men like Steele, Addison, Johnson, Landor, De Quincey, and Ruskin; Roger Ascham and Bentley represent Cambridge. Again Oxford leads with historians; Clarendon, Gibbon, Hallam, Milman, Freeman, J. R. Green, Froude, Bishop Stubbs, and S. R. Gardiner. Macaulay, Kinglake, and Merivale cannot be regarded as an adequate set-off, and it has been claimed that Gibbon must be regarded as more than a rival to Macaulay. Mr. Lecky, whose name must certainly be mentioned amongst famous historians, graduated at Dublin University. Cambridge comes out rather strong in novelists, with Sterne, Lytton, Lever, Thackeray, James Payn, and Walter Besant; Oxford has Charles Reade and Mr. Blackmore. Strangely enough, the Universities barely hold their own with the outer world so far as the novelists are concerned, and scores of well-known writers will appeal for instant recognition who never studied at either University. Of Defoe, the writer in "Temple Bar" says: "He received the rudiments of education at an academy at Newington Green, and was successively rebel, merchant, manufacturer, satirist in verse, bankrupt, political secretary, pamphleteer, and journalist before he wrote, at the age of sixty, the immortal 'Robinson Crusoe.'" Surely, such a record entitles Defoe to a niche in the Temple of Fame. Then outside Oxford and Cambridge, we have Fielding, Richardson, Smollett, Scott, Dickens, Bunyan, Swift, Goldsmith, Edmund Burke, Hume, Lamb, Leigh Hunt, Hazlitt, and last, but not least, Thomas Carlyle. Goldwin Smith, Frederick Harrison, H. D. Traill, and Andrew Lang are Oxonians; Leslie Stephen, A. W. Ward, and Sydney Colvin belong to Cambridge.

PHILOSOPHERS AND STATESMEN.

Amongst the philosophers and men of science, judged as to their influence on national thought, the names of Francis Bacon, Newton, and Darwin have to go to the credit of Cambridge—a brilliant trio that stand out conspicuously from their contemporaries. Oxford certainly make a good show with Roger Bacon, Hobbes, Locke, Halley. Adam Smith, Bentham, etc., and the author of "The Wealth of Nations" may fairly be placed on as high a pedestal as any of those mentioned. As in the ranks of the novelists, the big outside world makes a fine list of noted men who had not the advantages of either University, and the names of Priestley, Sir Humphry Davy, Faraday, John Stuart Mill, Professor Owen, Sir J. D. Hooker, and Professors Huxley, and Tyndall have only to be mentioned to show, in some instances, at all events, that a University training is not absolutely essential to eminence. Just at the present time the general public are pestered with more politics than they probably care for; therefore, in touching upon the last section of eminent men—the statemens—it will ill become a gossiper in an open column to attempt any classification. Neither Lord John Russell nor Lord Beaconsfield can be claimed by the Universities, but there are many illustrious names to go to the credit of each, and I give them here as submitted by the entertaining writer I have quoted before:—Oxford has Wolsey, Pym, Hampden, Bolingbroke, Chatham, Fox, Canning, Peel, Derby, Gladstone, Salisbury; Cambridge boasts Burleigh, Strafford, Cromwell, Walpole, Pitt, Grey, Melbourne and Palmerston. In addition to these, and coming to a more recent date, Mr. Goschen, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Morley, and Lord Randolph Churchill come under the Dark Blue banner; whilst under the Light Blue of Cambridge are the Duke of Devonshire, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and Sir George Trevelyan. To the purely sporting mind the foregoing will not appeal very strongly, but in these days, when we hear so very much about the Oxford and Cambridge contests, the few scraps I have selected from a fine article may be interesting to some. The author, in closing, says: "To sum up, we have seen that Oxford holds the first place in literature, history, and (perhaps) statesmanship; and Cambridge in poetry, divinity, fiction, and science. Or, to pass from the abstract to the concrete, from the class to the individual, and limiting the comparison to twelve names from each University, Oxford is represented by Wickliff, Wolsey, Raleigh, Hampden, Chatham, Addison, Johnson, Adam Smith, Gibbon, Shelley, Newman, and Matthew Arnold; and Cambridge by Milton, Bacon, Cromwell, Jeremy Taylor, Newton, Darwin, Spenser, Byron, Wordsworth, Pitt Macaulay, and Thackeray." Fortunately, the task is not mine to attempt to decide where doctors would be bound to disagree.

IN AFTER YEARS.

Judging by the scarcity of reliable opinions as to the impressions left on the minds of the most illustrious students of the Universities, it would not appear that the pang of parting has been so keen as many would have anticipated. Some few have cherished and expressed the kindliest thoughts towards their particular University; others appear to have welcomed their departure with supreme satisfaction. Cardinal Newman, writing twenty years after leaving college, wrote: "I took leave of my first college, Trinity, which was so dear to me, and which held on its foundation so many who had been kind to me both when I was a boy, and all through my Oxford life. . . . There used to be much snapdragon growing on the walls opposite my freshman's rooms there, and I had for years taken it as the emblem of my own perpetual residence even unto death in my University." Matthew Arnold referred to Oxford as "the home of lost causes and forsaken beliefs." The poet Gray lost all sympathy with Cambridge, where he spent no inconsiderable portion of his life, and referred to the University as "a pretty collection of desolate animals." In one of his letters he wrote: "Isaiah had Cambridge equally with Babylon in view when he spoke of the wild beasts and wild asses, of the satyrs that dance, of an inhabitation of dragons, and court for owls." Gibbon, the historian, was no less severe with Oxford. In this "Memoirs" he says: "To the University of Oxford I acknowledge no obligation, and she will as readily renounce me for a son as I am willing to disclaim her for a mother. I spent fourteen months at Magdalen College; they proved the most idle and unprofitable of my whole life." The reader will pronounce between the school and the scholar. Southey says that all he learnt "was a little swimming and a little boating." Perhaps it ought to be added that he also learnt how to love, for so enamoured did he become of the charms of a certain young lady that he married her immediately on the termination of his undergraduate career. John Locke and Adam Smith both expressed their disappointment with Oxford; whilst Dryden, Macaulay, and Byron each praised the rival University in preference to their own, the first-named going so far as to write:

"Oxford to him a dearer name shall be
Than his own mother university;
Thebes did his green unknowing youth engage,
He chooses Athens in his riper age."

There are perhaps exceptional instances, and could we but trace the [illegible] of the vast majority of [illegible] the chancellor appoints to the University days would be spoken of [illegible] kindliness, not to say reverence.

SUICIDE AT SEA.

CAPTAIN JOHN BEVIS, of the s. s. Kt. of St. George, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, reports that Antonio Sebastian, aged twenty-one years, a saloon waiter, committed suicide by jumping overboard, on Thursday last. He was seen coming on to the bridge deck up, and walked across the deck to the starboard side, and jumped overboard. Shaik Essoof Casaum, who was on the look-out on the bridge at the time, went forward and reported to the captain that the young man had jumped over-board. The captain at once put the ship round, and steamed back to the place, placing all hands on the look-out for the young man. The night was so dark that it was impossible to see anything. Every effort was made to find the young man but to no purpose, and the vessel resumed her voyage at 8-15 p.m. This occurred just after the vessel had left Aden, on Thursday, when there was a heavy sea running. The captain made inquiries as to the cause of the man jumping overboard, but could learn nothing. Sebastian was seen a few minutes before, dressed in a black suit and with an artificial flower in his button-hole. He told me what he was going to do. He was perfectly sane when he spoke to the captain an hour earlier.

A NEW Servian Ministry has been constituted, with M. Novakovitch as Premier and Foreign Minister. M. Christitch, the late Premier, has been appointed President of the Council of State.

MADAME BERNHARDT brought her tour of triumph through the provinces to a close at Jersey on July 10. She has played in seventeen matinee performances, moving her camp almost every day, covering an enormous deal of ground, and stirring up excitement everywhere.

Two particularly interesting papers were read at the Royal United Service Institution, and we regret that the attendance, and consequently the discussion, were meagre in proportion to the importance of the subject. It is a pity that the institution does not develop some system whereby discussion upon papers dealing with important subjects cannot be carried on by correspondence in the columns of the journal. These papers ought to elicit a great volume of useful discussion, and to encourage something of the kind it should be within the power of the council to offer prizes in the shape of payments for selected articles and letters. Both papers are eminently practical, and Lieutenant Crutchley's views as those of a mercantile marine officer of experience are entitled to considerable weight, though exception will no doubt be taken to some of the details of his proposals. Mr. Swinburne takes pains to explain that his scheme is merely put forward to elicit naval opinion on this very important question. He does not ask for an official declaration of what measures will be taken for the protection of our commerce, but puts forward for criticism a scheme of commerce protection in the hope that the discussion of it will tend to draw out such an expression of expert opinion as will show the public that this very important question is receiving due consideration.

THE ALLEGED POISONING OF AN EAST INDIAN.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry, regarding the circumstances, under which Anaclets Duarte, met with his death, on the morning of the 17th of May last. Mr. F. A. Little, Government solicitor, appeared to conduct the inquiry, while Mr. Hemming defended the accused Fonseca, who has been arrested, and charged with murdering the deceased. Superintendents Brewin and McDermott, and Sirdar Mir Abdulalli of the C. I. Department watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Mrs. Hannah Tanner, wife of Mr. Thomas James Tanner, of the Public Works Department, residing at Grant Road, said that last May she was living in Duarte's cart, and recollected the day of the death of the deceased, when she saw him alive and also saw him going into the lane from the direction of his house. This man Fonsecca, was at the time ahead of the deceased. Witness thought that it was shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning that she heard the death of the deceased. The ayah came to call her, and she followed her to his house, and saw the dead body of Duarte, and then noticed that both his hands were twisted inwards. She asked the widow why her husband had died so suddenly when Mrs. Duarte replied that her husband had told her that Fonseca had given him a pill and some liquor to drink, and that he had sat to breakfast, and had died before she could obtain any assistance. Witness had frequently seen Fonseca come to Duarte's house before that day. Duarte used often to be drunk at night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, witness said she did not recollect what she did on the morning of the 15th May, on going to Duarte's house, but recollected that it was the 17th May that Duarte died. She could not say particularly what she was doing on the 19th May, but she knew she was preparing to shift from her house. She did not know what she was doing on the morning of the 16th May, except that she was busy with her household work. Witness recollected seeing Mrs. D'Mello and Madame Florentine on the morning of the 16th, and saw a good many other people, and could not state their names. Mrs. D'Mello lived in a house next to that of witness in the same cart, but Madame Florentine lived in witness' house, which was a few yards away from Duarte's house. She thought she had a good memory. She left her house first, and the ayah followed her. The door of Duarte's house was open when witness went in, but she spoke to no one about this matter except her husband, Superintendents Brewin and McDermott and Inspector Flemming.

Mr. Hemming: When Mrs. Duarte told you that her husband had told her that Fonseca had given him the pill and liquor, did you understand that the pill had anything to do with his death?—I thought it very suspicious.

Mr. Hemming: Did you say to Mrs. Duarte that you thought it very suspicious?—I did, but she did not reply. Witness, continuing, said that Mrs. Vas was also present when this conversation took place, but she did not say anything. When witness thought the giving of the pill and liquor very suspicious she thought that Duarte did not die a natural death, and had been poisoned. She did not say anything to Mrs. Duarte about her husband being poisoned, nor did Mrs. Duarte say anything to her about it. If the police had not come to the witness' house she would never have mentioned the fact that she thought Duarte had been poisoned. She did not know Fonseca to speak to, but she knew him by sight, and had never spoken to him. She had often seen him come to Duarte's house.

Diogo Felix Duarte, the brother of the deceased, was recalled and re-examined by Mr. Little. The cross-examination of this witness by Mr. Hemming was not finished, when the inquest was adjourned till this afternoon.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT E. C. TYLDEN PATTENSON, R. E. to be Company Officer, vice Dickson: dated 13th May 1895.

IT is now pretty certain (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) that a special medal will be issued for the Chitral expedition.

BENGAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Lieutenant W. E. R. Dickson, R. E., Company Officer, to be Company Commander, vice Captain Perceval, R. E. reverted to the Home establishment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. M. MAXWELL, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on the 5th August on completing four years' service in command of his battalion.

THE Queen has approved of Major-Gen. Geary, R.A., being appointed to the command of the Belfast District in place of Major-Gen. Macrsom, appointed to a first-class district in India.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. CLARK, Commanding 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, will be placed on half-pay on the 27th July, on completing four years' service in command of his battalion.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has decided that there shall not be any exemptions from the examination prescribed for Majors to test their tactical fitness for command, before promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

INTIMATION having been received from the Horse Guards that Major W. I. Haynes, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, has been placed on retired pay from the 29th May 1895, he is directed to proceed to England on or after that date.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. H. A. DISNEY-ROEBUCK, 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, having been placed on half-pay on the 1st of July on completing four years' service in command of his battalion, is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

IT is notified that the Government of India have decided that the question of the supply by the Clothing Department of Khaki drill on payment to Commanding Officers, shall be held over for the present and until it can be clearly shown what would be the ultimate result of granting the proposed concession to the whole of the Army in India.

IT is proposed to perpetuate, by a fitting tribute to his memory, the name of the late Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant. The character which the memorial would take depends upon the subscriptions received. It is requested that contributions may be sent to Messrs. Cox and Co., Charing-cross, or to the hon. secretary and treasurer, Major-Gen. C. W. Robinson, Chelsea Hospital, and that cheques may be crossed "Grant Memorial Fund."

THE Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, has appointed Mr. Charles G. E. Welby to be his private secretary, and Mr. H. P. Harvey to be his assistant private secretary. The Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for War, has appointed Mr. H. J. Gibson to be his private secretary. Mr. J. Powell-Williams, M.P., Financial Secretary to the War Office, has appointed Mr. R. H. Brade to be his private secretary. Sir Arthur Haliburton, Permanent Under Secretary of State for War, has appointed Mr. F. G. Sills to be his private secretary.

THE German Emperor has extended his Imperial patronage to the whole of the German Official Fire Service, and intends to confer a Cross of Honour on every member of the brigade who has served, or who shall serve in the future, for five and twenty years, in addition to a special decoration in recognition of exceptional services. This will encourage the brigade to greater exertion in their arduous duties.

THE following incident, reported from the Austro-Russian boundary in Galicia, would go to show that whatever the inimical feelings of the two Powers may be from a political point of view, a cordial comradeship exists between the frontier guards. Baron Korff, an officer of the Russian Selengin Dragoon regiment, recently obtained permission to cross the Austrian frontier in order to make some private purchases in the little Galician town of Brody. His shopping excursion completed, and feeling very hungry, the Baron entered a restaurant and ordered lunch. In the same saloon were assembled a number of Austrian officers, who, quickly recognising the character of the guest, introduced themselves with effusive bonhomme, rescinded the order given for the Baron's breakfast, and carried him off to their regimental mess. An elaborate lunch was here served, and during the meal the band played the Russian and Austrian national hymns. Baron Korff was then about to take a friendly leave of his hospitable hosts, but the latter would not hear of this. Horses were ordered, and the Russian officer was again carried off to be presented to the Austrian commandant and staff at the district garrison, some ten miles distant. A gala dinner was given in the evening. Toasts were drunk to the Czar and the Russian army by the Austrian staff, whilst similar compliments to the Austrian Emperor and his legions were proposed by the Russian guest. Again Baron Korff essayed to start for the frontier, but he was held a friendly prisoner until the following morning, when, after a jovial breakfast, and accompanied by the Austrian staff, a whole squadron of dragoons, and the regimental band, he was triumphantly escorted to the frontier.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

MANCHESTER'S REPRESENTATION.

IT will be remembered that when the deputation representing the Lancashire manufacturers and operatives Associations waited on the Secretary of State for India under the late Government, Sir H. Fowler requested the deputation to prepare a detailed statement of there case for transmission to the Indian Government. This has now been done and submitted to Lord George Hamilton, Sir H. Fowler's successor in office. The document is of considerable length.

With reference to the first objection to the Indian case, "That the Excise duty secures an immunity from competition in the Indian markets by England in counts 20's and below," the Joint Committee representing the various Associations say:—

The long hours worked by the Indian mills, the cheap labour they employ, the freedom they enjoy as compared with ourselves from Factory Acts or standard lists, the enormous saving in freight by having their raw material at their very doors, together with cheaper means of distribution, are circumstances which together have combined to secure to them the practical monopoly of the trade in those counts for which their raw material is best suited. However much we may desire, in the interest of the employed, an assimilation of the Factory Acts and the conditions of labour generally to our own, we do not wish to rob them of any natural advantages they possess, but we do object that whenever through the bounty of nature we are enabled by the cheapness of our raw material to compete with India in these coarse counts she should, in addition to the advantages she already possesses, be secured against competition by having the monopoly absolutely secured to her by the imposition of a 5 per cent. import duty without any countervailing Excise duty.

It is a fallacy to suppose that Lancashire does not spin yarns of 20's and below, for there are no less than 3,000,000 spindles at the present time employed in producing these counts, producing 250 million pounds weight per year, as against the 274 million pounds spun in the whole of India during the year 1893.

Lancashire has no preference in this respect, for yarns of coarse numbers are spun with equal facility as fine numbers, and the production of one or the other is determined by the demand.

The low prices at which American cotton was recently obtainable enabled us to produce these coarse yarns at prices sufficiently low to enable us to compete with the products of the Indian mills in their own markets, and although the demand for these yarns from our market was beginning to revive, the imposition of this non-countervailed import duty has made such competition impossible.

Although the price of American cotton is at present higher as compared with the prices at which it could be obtained in January, yet if the prices of American cotton should again (as is not improbable) be nearly assimilated to the price of Indian cotton, we should, so long as the import duty remains non-countervailed, be debarred from legitimate competition with India.

With regard to the second objection, "That the import duty imposed on goods exported from this country, made from 20's and below, without any countervailing Excise duty being imposed on goods made from similar counts in India, is absolutely protective in its character," the Committee state:—

Evidence was submitted to Mr. Fowler by gentlemen actually engaged in producing the cloths, showing that we export goods containing yarns not exceeding 20's, and that a quantity is shipped every year containing not less than 6,000,000lb. weight of yarn of these counts. This weight of yarn represents not less than 25,000,000 yards of cloth, the value of which is about £250,000, on which an import duty of £12,500 is imposed in India, without any countervailing Excise duty on goods made from similar yarns in India.

We submit that the imposition of the import duty on these goods without any countervailing Excise duty on goods made from similar yarns in India is opposed to the principle laid down by Mr. Fowler when commencing to the inclusion of cotton goods under the Tariff Act, that "there should be no protection."

The evidence submitted to Mr. Fowler showed that our exports of cloth made from these yarns were of an increasing quantity, and if unfettered would be likely to further develop, but if the present unfair conditions are maintained, it must result in the products of the Indian mills supplanting those of this country altogether.

It cannot be denied that

should be so adjusted as to be made to compensate for the one whilst they continue to enjoy the other would not only be a violation of the principles of Free Trade, but most unjust and unfair to us.

In our opinion, whatever circumstances existed before the imposition of these duties, which either favoured or retarded the development of the cotton trade in India or in Lancashire.

MUST REMAIN IN STATU QUO,

and the only question for consideration in the present connection is whether the import duty of 5 per cent. levied on the *ad valorem* value of our goods is completely countervailed by a 5 per cent. excise duty on the value of the yarns and stores used in the manufacture of such cloths as are subject to duty in India.

In the manufacture of yarn into cloth the following charges are incurred. Opposite to each item of cost is stated the amount of duty paid by Lancashire and India respectively :—

	Amount of import duty imposed if made in England. Per cent.	Amount of excise duty imposed if made in India. Per cent.
Weight of twist and weft used.....	5	Nil
Weavers' wages.....	5	Nil
Wages of winders, warpers, tapers, loomers and drawers, tacklers, warehousemen, office management, &c	5	Nil
Rents, rates, taxes, and insurance....	5	Nil
Carriage.....	5	Nil
Depreciation of machinery and plant.	5	Nil
Interest on Loan money.....	5	Nil
Flour for sizing	5	Nil
Coal	5	Nil
Strapping or belting	5	Nil
Gas	5	Nil
Stores, including, oil, tallow, sizing materials, pickers and bands, brushes, &c	5	5
Agents' charges, packing, freight, &c.	5	Nil

It is continually asserted by the Indian millowners that they pay 5 per cent. duty on their stores, from which we are exempt ; but we wish to point out that so far as our exports of cloth to India are concerned we also pay 5 per cent. duty on the stores used in the production of our cloth, inasmuch as the import duty is levied on the manufactured value of our cloth, which value includes every item of cost incurred, including stores.

A perusal of the above shows that so far as the value of the yarns and stores (excluding coal) are concerned the incidence of taxation as between England and India is equal, but as regards all the other items of expenditure, which are detailed above, the taxation is not equal, and it is this inequality which constitutes our contention, that the excise duty levied is not completely countervailing in its character.

We will endeavour to show to what extent this inequality is to the advantage of the Indian millowners.

We give below particulars of the cost incurred in the manufacture of a standard cloth which is made in England and largely exported to India, showing the import duty that is levied, together with the excise duty that would be charged on the same cloth if made in India :—

Cloth made in England and exported to India, 38in. wide, 3¾ yards, 16 by 14, 8-4lb.	
Weight of yarn 5¼lb., at 6d., equal to	32d.
Charges incurred in its manufacture as shown in list, and on which no excise duty is charged.....	17d.
	50d.
Cost of freight, &c.....	3d.
Total cost	53d.

5 per cent. import duty equals 2-65d. per piece.
5 per cent. excise duty on yarns equals 1-65d. per piece.

The cost of dutiable stores used in India in the production of this cloth would only be one penny per piece.

This example shows that the 5 per cent. import duty levied on the *ad valorem* value of our goods is only countervailed to the extent of 3½ per cent. by the excise duty as at present levied in India. It will be found that this difference will be practically the same on all goods made in India from counts over 20's.

In face of the keen competition to which we are yearly more subject, Lancashire cannot afford to be handicapped in competing with India even to the extent of 1½ per cent., for although seemingly a small percentage, it is equal to £1,000 per year in favour of India on every 1,000 looms, which of itself is a profit for which Lancashire manufacturers would be thankful.

It must not be forgotten that this difference of 1½ per cent. in favour of India is on the grey value of our goods only, and is therefore the minimum advantage ; for if the goods imported into India are either bleached, or dyed, or printed, the import duty is levied on the enhanced cost of these processes, from which the Indian producer is altogether exempt, thereby increasing very considerably the difference in favour of India. Although these processes are not at present largely engaged in in India, it must be admitted that every encouragement is offered to the Indian producer by this fostering care of the Government to develop and encourage these additional industries at the expense of Lancashire.

The fourth objection is—"That the exemption from excise duty of yarns 20's and below will encourage the manufacture of duty-free cloths, as such exemption enables the Indian manufacturer to avoid the excise duty altogether by substituting in the manufacture of cloth non-excisable yarns for excisable yarns," and on this the Committee say :—

The deputation to Mr. Fowler submitted samples of cloth to show the facility with which the Indian manufacturer was enabled to produce cloths from non-excisable yarns in substitution of excisable ones. In these cases, although the number of threads was somewhat reduced in the warp and weft, yet, inasmuch as the yarns used were heavier, the cloth contained as great a weight of yarn as before, but as the limit of exemption was not exceeded

THE DUTY WAS AVOIDED ALTOGETHER.

This manipulation is rendered all the easier in India because the goods they manufacture are bought and sold to weigh a certain specified weight per piece, without any stipulation being made as to the counts of yarn from which they shall be made or the number of thread per inch, warp and weft, that they shall contain.

The Indian manufacturers have not been slow to avail themselves of this method of evading the excise duty, for immediately after the excise duty was levied the production of non-excisable yarns was greatly stimulated ; indeed, a statement appeared in the papers to the effect that all the Calcutta spinners had ceased to produce yarns of higher numbers than 20's, so that it will be found that the revenue derived from the excise duties will be insignificant—indeed, should the limit of exemption be raised to 24's, as suggested by the Bombay Millowners' Association, the facilities for making cloths from non-excisable yarns would be so great that the revenue that would then be derived from excisable yarns would probably not pay the cost of collection.

When introducing the Tariff Bill to the Legislative Assembly of India Sir James Westland said : "As we do not propose the present measure (*i.e.*, the excise duties) for the sake of the revenue we intend to derive from it, we do not attempt to justify it by showing the amount of revenue it will bring in," thus making the startling admission that although import duties are demanded by the financial necessities of the Indian Exchequer, yet those necessities are not sufficiently great to require additional revenue from excise duties.

Our contention that a great stimulus is given to the production of non-excisable yarns, which is, of course, used to produce non-excisable cloth, receives abundant confirmation by the estimate which the excise duty will probably produce. In the Budget estimate for 1895-96 Sir James Westland estimates the excise duty to produce Rx. 75,000 only, whereas a 5 per cent. duty on the 70 million pounds of yarn which the Bombay Millowners' Association stated were produced in India in 1893 of counts over 20's should, if reckoned at an average value of seven annas per pound, produce over Rx. 150,000. And it is open to grave doubt whether even the moderate amount at which Sir James Westland estimates the revenue from excise duty will be reached.

The fifth objection is "that it is

IMPOSSIBLE TO PLACE A DIVIDING LINE

between the manufactures of Lancashire and India whereby a duty levied on one, unless completely countervailed, will not afford a protective incidence to one to the consequent injury of the other ; " and the Committee remark on this as follows :—

At whatever point such a dividing line is fixed, one of the following results must happen—(1) assuming that the goods made from dutiable yarns are raised in value to the consumer by the amount of the duty, then if the price of the non-dutiable goods remains unchanged the demand for these cheaper goods must be increased, to the detriment of the producers of the dearer goods ; or (2) if the price of the non-dutiable goods is in any degree raised in sympathy with those paying duty, then whatever advance is obtained must be at the expense of the consumer, and goes to the benefit of the producer.

It is impossible to escape the conclusion that one or the other or both these results must follow any attempt to fix a dividing line, and whichever happens the producer who has the monopoly of the production of the non-dutiable goods is benefited, whilst the producer of the dutiable goods is placed at a disadvantage to that extent.

The fixing of a dividing line whereby a portion of the production of cotton goods is raised to the consumer by the amount enables both these results to be attained, for whilst it enhances the duty creates, if divided between the producer and consumer, enable the latter to obtain the goods at a cheaper rate as compared with which duty is paid, whilst the former is the extent of whatever advance he can obtain on account of his goods being raised in sympathy with the advance paid for duty-paying goods.

They add :—We will first deal with its effect upon yarns. We have already stated that there was produced in India in 1893 over 70 million pounds weight of yarns of over 20's, and which are subject to excise duty. In addition to this we must add the 45 million pounds weight of yarn of all counts exported from this country and which are subject to import duty, making a total of, say, 115 million pounds weight, the price of which is advanced to the consumer by 5 per cent., or say ¼ anna per pound. We assert that it is impossible for the price of this enormous weight of yarn to be advanced by this amount without the advance thus obtained being reflected in some degree on the value of 20's and below, because there is created at the dividing line an abnormal difference in value, which we know could not exist. If the imposition of these duties has had no effect in the manner we indicate, then whatever difference existed between those counts which are dutiable and those which are not dutiable ought to remain the same after the duty was imposed as before, plus the 5 per cent. or ¼ anna. Thus the price of 20's on October 6, 1894, as quoted in the *Bombay Gazette*, was 5¼ annas per pound, and the price of 24's was 6¼ annas per pound or a difference of ¼ anna per pound. The difference at the present time between 20's and 24's should therefore be, with the duty added, ½ anna; but we find that there exists only a difference of 5-8 anna, according to the price quoted in the *Bombay Gazette* of May 11, 1895, the prices being for 20's 5 7-8 annas and 24's 6½ annas, thus proving our contention that the advance obtained of ¼ anna per pound on duty-paying yarns had had the effect of advancing the price of non-duty-paying yarns ¼ anna per pound. Thus the Indian consumer is being taxed for the benefit of the Indian producer. This increase in the price, though seemingly insignificant, is in reality very considerable, and if obtained on the whole of the 275 million pounds weight of yarn spun in India of 20's and below, amounts to the enormous sums Rx. 214,000 per year.

Secondly,

WITH REGARD TO CLOTH.

No one doubts that the price of all cloth manufactured in India from excisable yarns will be advanced to the consumer by 5 per cent., although we have shown that duty is only charged them on the value of yarn and stores used, which is equal to 3½ per cent., as against the 5 per cent. import duty. The price of the 2,500 millions of yards of cloth we export to India will also be raised in value by the amount of the import duty. It cannot, therefore, be otherwise than that the production of all cloths made in India from non-excisable yarns will be also raised in value in sympathy with the advance obtained on this enormous quantity. The native Hindoo does not discriminate as to which is of Indian or which is of English manufacture, nor is there anything to indicate to him which cloth has duty levied upon it and which has not. To him it is a question of cheapness, and if the Indian manufacturer is enabled to offer him a cloth at a slight concession in price as compared to others, he will doubtless purchase such a cloth. Thus the Indian manufacturer is secure of an increased demand for his duty-free productions, at the same time he is able to obtain an advance in the price of such production by reason of the advance caused by the imposition of duties on other cloths.

Whatever effect these duties have had on the cotton industries in England and in India, an effect which we do not think can be denied, they certainly have been of immense benefit to the Indian industry. Since their imposition it has been in a most flourishing condition Increased demand, at more profitable rates, caused in the manner we have engeavoured to indicate, are facts beyond dispute. The rapid advances in the value of the cotton mill shares in India are proof that a great impetus has been given to their industry—neither can it be denied that this revival has been concurrent with the imposition of these duties. To deny that these duties are a benefit to the Indian producer is to ignore the most palpable of facts. The slight concession in margin which the duties secure to them is sufficient to attract the demand for their productions, whilst the increased price they obtain is sufficient to secure for their heavy engagements, for the advances recorded in the value of their shares and for their contemplated extensions.

With reference to the sixth objection, "that the imposition of these duties has inflicted serious injury to our trade, and will continue to do so unless completely countervailed," the Committee present the following table, showing exports of cotton goods to India during January to May, 1895, compared with same months in 1894 :—

	1894. Yards.	1895. Yards.
Bombay.....	432,600,000	293,852,600
Madras.....	45,715,100	32,153,200
Bengal and Burmah ...	527,079,700	362,293,800
	1,005,395,600	738,304,600

CRICKET AT AHMEDNAGAR.

A very interesting one-day's cricket match, of this season was played on the Native Infantry parade-ground between an eleven of the Nagar Parsees Cricket Club and the C Company's Cricket Club of the 2nd Middlesex Regiment, on the 27th inst., and resulted in a win for the Nagar Parsees by 38 runs. The chief feature of the game was the brilliant hitting of Messrs. Bomonshaw Dhanjishaw and Dr. Bhorge, who scored well 34 and 21 runs, respectively ; and Mr. Wilkinson played a very careful game for 16 throughout the inning, for the visitors. Bowling, batting and fielding of the Parsees were very praiseworthy. The following are the scores :—

NAGAR PARSEE C. C.

Dr S J Bhorge, b Callaghan.....	21
Shaik Abdul Kader, B Lush	4
Homon Dhanjishaw N, b Wilkinson	34
Mr David, run out	6
Erachshaw Sorabjee (capt), b Callaghan	0
Shaik Lall, b Lush	1
S M Yusuf, run out.....	0
Pande, b Williams	0
Darabshaw Edalji N, c Eamos, b Williams	1
Shaik Yusuf, b Wilkinson	1
Kalkshroo S Eranos, not out	0
Extras.....	5
Total.....	81

C COMPANY'S C. C. (2ND MIDDLESEX REGT.)

Wilkinson, not out	16
Russell, c Lall, b Bhorge	0
Callaghan, b Bhorge	0
Williams, c David, b Bhorge	0
Briant, b Bhorge	2
Larkin, b Bhorge	0
Jury, b David	1
Eamos, c Bhorge, b Lall.....	8
Lush, b Lall	2
Dunn, b Bomonshaw	0
Percy, run out	4
Extras.....	2
Total.....	43

An interesting game of cricket was played, on Wednesday between the Nagar Gymkhana and the Champion Cricket Club on the Esplanade, which resulted in a victory for the former by eleven wickets. In the first innings Mr. Saraph for the visitors made a good stand and in the second innings Messrs. Dabholkar, Bapat, and Deouskar helped the score much. For the Gymkhana Messrs. Sale, Broom, and Bull batted nicely. The fielding and bowling of the Hindus (Champions) was worth seeing. The score is as follows :—

NAGAR GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Saraph, b Sale.....	14	b Kesshow	3
Bapat, r Bull	0	c Bull.....	10
Nanade, b Bull	3	b Bull.....	3
Aho, c Sale	2	c Sale	7
Gunat, b Bull	0	b Sale	2
Deorskar, b Sale.....	1	b Sale.....	8
Patankor, b Sale	0	not out	0
Paranjape, b Bull	4	b Sale	0
Bivalkor, b Bull	1	b Bull.....	0
Dabhalkar, c Sale.....	2	b Bull.....	17
Machawe, c Sale.....	0	c Sale.....	9
Nagarkar, not out	0	c Kesshow	12
Extras	2	Extras	6
Total...	29	Total...	68

C. C. C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt Broom, run out Aho	14	to bat	
Kesshow, b Saraph	0	not out	1
Sale, b-b-w Saraph	20	to bat	
Bull, b Deouskar	16	not out	6
H Kennedy, c Saraph	0		
Surg-Maj Stevenson, b Deouskar	4		
Relli, b Saraph	9		
Ebden, c Saraph	1	to bat	
Arnold, b Deouskar	2		
Barker, c Saraph	4		
Sincox, b Saraph	7		
Bailey, not out	0		
Extras.....	3		
Total.....	6	Total.....	7
	92		

The following are among recently proved wills :—Lt.-Col. George Butler Triscott Colman £16,409 ; Mr. William Hardy Cozens-Hardy, £17,106 ; Mr. William Galverley Curteis, £9,145 ; Mr. Hyde Clarke, £720 ; Mr. Henry Richard Farquharson, £6,893 ; Mr. Robert Charles Hare, £43,118 ; Mr. Frederick Locker-Lampson, £30,419 ; Mr. Thomas Robinson Irving, £124,864 ; Barbara Marianne Caroline, Countess de Rechberg, £28,005 ; Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, £56,397 ; Baron Trevor, £56,125.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

According to the itinerary of the Viceroy's tour, as at present arranged, His Excellency will leave Simla on October 24th and arrive at Agra on the 24th, where during his stay he will hold a levee, pay a visit to the Taj and Futtehpore-Sikri, inspect the Bikanir Camel Corps and probably receive visits from local Chiefs. From Agra the Viceroy will go to Gwalior, arriving there on October 29th ; and thence to Bhopal and Indore on November 5th. After visiting the caves of Ellora about November 8th or 9th, Lord Elgin will journey to Poona, arriving about the 10th and leaving on the 12th. He will be the guest of the Governor of Bombay, and a levee, dinner and ball will take place during his stay. Hyderabad will be reached on November 13th, and Bangalore on the 19th, where a levee and review of troops will be held. Thence His Excellency will proceed to Mysore, arriving on November 21st. The following week will be devoted to kheddah operations, and then the party will journey to Trichinopoly, *via* Bangalore and Erode, arriving probably on December 2nd, and visiting Madura and Tanjore. Madras will be reached on the evening of December 5th, the arrival being private. The Viceroy will leave by sea on the morning of December 10th, which will allow of arrival at Calcutta on December 13th. All the above dates are approximate only and are subject to alteration.

In a notice of the death of the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne it was stated, on the authority of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the estates of Aldie Castle and Meikleour (to which the present Marquis now succeeds) are part of the extinct barony of Keith. The fact is (our contemporary now says) they were, and have always been, essentially Mercer estates. The late Marchioness's grandfather, Admiral Lord Keith, married Jean Mercer, the heiress of Aldie and Meikleour, but these fine estates had been for several centuries before that in possession (under strict entail) of the ancient baronial family of Mercer of Aldie.

The past week has been one of fair rainfall over a considerable part of the country, and of slight rainfall in Upper India. The two principal rainfall areas during the week have been the West Coast districts and North Bengal : the former region receiving its heaviest fall on the 20th and 21st, and the latter on the 22nd and 23rd. After the last date the amount of rainfall became light throughout the whole Indian area, but this was to a certain extent compensated for by a sudden extension north-westward, so that on the 23rd Meerut, Roorkee, Dehra Dun, Umballa, Ludhiana, Montgomery and Rawalpindi all reported showers, and on the 24th the showery weather extended to nearly all parts of the Punjab. On the 25th the rain-bearing current unfortunately withdrew again, and both on that day and on the 26th practically rainless weather was reported. From the north-west of India these general showers, however, tend to prevent the rainfall from falling very far below the normal, and the only regions reporting large deficiencies of rain are Burma, Lower Bengal, Cachar, the Konkan, the Central Provinces, Sind, Rajputana and the Central parts of the Punjab. The slackness of the rainfall in North-West India has been accompanied by very excessive temperatures, the maxima having varied between 100 and 115. These temperatures, combined with a humidity of between 50 and 80, have occasioned very unpleasant weather conditions.

Colonel Hobday, Commissary General, Punjab, arrived at Nowshera on the 24th, to inspect the base Commisariat and Transport arrangements of the Chitral Force. He has carefully inspected all the transport which by repeated draughts of injured and debilitated animals from the front has accumulated in large numbers. It is understood that in conjunction with the Veterinary Department, arrangements will shortly be made for disposing of those not fit to return to duty on the line of communication.

An outbreak of anthrax has occurred at Nowshera, amongst transport ponies. Under instructions from Veterinary Colonel Poyser, the Inspecting Veterinary officer to the force, stamping out has been resorted to, with the best results, the disease having now disappeared. Rinderpest, which attacked the cattle at Jalala, Durgai and Khar, has also been got under ; and except a few cases of foot and mouth disease the line of communication may be pronounced clear of infection.

Mr. Macworth Young, Senior Financial Commissioner in the Punjab, has been appointed Resident at Mysore in succession to Mr. Lee-Warner, who will probably leave India to take up his duties as "Secret and Political" Secretary in the India Office by the middle of September.

The demand of the Simla Municipality that the Government should take some legislative action in order to ensure a pure milk supply for the summer capital, is now emphasised by the fact that rinderpest has appeared in nearly all the villages around Jutogh.

No further news has been received from Major-General Gerrish, C.B., the Government enthusiast, but the letter dated Sarbad 17th instant. The communication is expected to be from the Pamir, be despatched from the camp at Lake Victoria, and will probably be received on the 25th instant.

The Municipal Board of Fyzabad is one of the few which is fortunate in having its affairs under the leadership of a non-official chairman, and judging by the report for last year the returns are sufficiently satisfactory to justify the conclusion that many other similar towns might be entrusted with the management of their own affairs, thereby relieving hard-worked District Officers from a not always congenial portion of their duties. The income of the Fyzabad Municipality amounts to about a lakh of rupees, and is expended on the usual objects, sanitation, education, vaccination, and all that ends in "tion." Though the death-rate was high in the past year, there seems to be no reason for supposing that the arrangements for conservancy are deficient or neglected : in fact from the lavish praise bestowed on his fellow-members of the Corporation by the Chairman, Babu Gokal Chand, all and several appear to work most energetically and intelligently. A position in the Fyzabad Board is evidently one of ambition to the burghers of that city : in the election last year in one word the assistance of the police had to be called in "to maintain peace amongst the excited crowd of voters and supporters of the rival candidates." The year ended with a satisfactory surplus of income over expenditure of some Rs. 35,000, which the Board proposed to expend in establishing a proper system of drainage ; but the shadow of impending water-works forbade the idea of a drainage scheme, and a few years will probably see, as elsewhere, the enlightened members of the Municipal Board protesting against the increased taxation which the supply of pure potable water will involve, and saying No. consenting.

The trial of the remaining prisoners in connection with the murder of Risaldar Kesar Sing terminated on Friday in the Court of Mr. E. W. Parker, Divisional Judge. Rawalpindi, Mr. Sinclair, Government Advocate, instructed by Captain Peyton, prosecuted, and Mr. R. Inayatulla, barrister, defended. The four native assessors, all non-Sikhs, were for the acquittal of all three prisoners. The Judge acquitted Wordi-Major Hurdit Singh, 19th Bengal Lancers, and sentenced Jemadar Harsa Singh and Wordi-Major Jeswant Singh to transportation. Counsel for the defence gave notice of appeal. The Judge in his judgment commends Captain Peyton for his ability and fairness in instructing the Government Advocate, but thinks the case should have been made over by the military to the police. He questions whether the confession of a man condemned to the gallows is admissible, as contended by the Government Advocate.

Five followers have recently been cut up between Jalala and Dargai, almost within our own territory. Budmashes have threatened the coolies working on the road in broad day, that they will be killed if they continue to work for the Sirkar. It is perfectly well known, writes a correspondent, that most, if not all of these blackguards belong to a village a short distance off the road, but for some reason, probably political, this den of thieves and murderers is allowed to carry on their threats with impunity. Jalala, which is within our border, sent a lot of men to fight us on the Malakhand, it has never been punished for this treachery. The result is that now they openly boast that they will come down some night and cut every one's throat in the camp.

Germany has sent an ultimatum to Morocco with a view to enforce her demand for an indemnity of 40,000 dols. for the murder of a German subject. It is stated that no smaller sum will be accepted.

The Abyssinian Embassy, which has been making a three days' sojourn in Odessa, before proceeding to St. Petersburg, consists of Prince Damto, cousin of the Negus ; Prince Belakio, nephew of the Negus ; General Genemie, of the Abyssinian army ; and Gabro Akziaver, Bishop of Harrar and nominal head of the Abyssinian Orthodox Church. Lig-Redda, an Abyssinian who was formerly attached to the late Dr. Yelisseyeff, and speaks Russian fluently, acts as dragoman and secretary of the Embassy. The Russian expedition consists of Captain Leontieff, M. Sviagin, and Father Yephren. The local authorities were instructed from St. Petersburg to show every possible attention to the distinguished Embassy. The Abyssinians manifest an intelligent interest in everything shown to them. On Sunday they attended divine service in the Orthodox cathedral, afterwards visiting a local industrial exhibition and in the evening were present at a gala performance of Tchaikovski's "Pikovaia Dama" ("The Queen of Spades") at the Opera House.

In the Royal Castle at Berlin six years ago the newly appointed librarian, Herr Robert Tornow, discovered a mass of music, some of which had not been disturbed since the time of Frederick the Great. He and other eminent German musicians set about the task of sorting and editing it, when it was discovered that the "Friedrich's Manuscripts" comprised pretty well the whole of the music which was performed at the Prussian Court from the middle to the end of the eighteenth century. The catalogue has just been published by Breitkopp and Hartel, and it consists of nearly 400 pages, comprising many forgotten operas, a quantity of ballet music, early symphonies, and chamber works, folk songs and dances, and a splendid collection of military music. To the literature of folk songs has, by the way, also been added by the same publishers a collection made by Dr. Max Friedlander and Herr Bolte, comprising 2,175 German Volkslieder, with words and music, some of them dating back to the 17th century.

The "Kanal-Segensmunze," or medal struck in honour of the opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, is a large silver coin. On one side of the medal appears the portrait of the Emperor in naval uniform, with the legend underwritten : "Wilhelm II., Deutscher Kaiser." On the reverse is a representation of the North-East Sea Canal, showing the roundabout way of the former journey, and the present shortened Canal line, with the marginal inscription : "Kanal-Segensmunze." These coins number only 5,000.

The Paris Town Council proposes to found a Grand Prix de Paris for cyclists, but it will be only of 400*l*. A Paris correspondent says : Cycling seems to advance in arithmetical progression. There are cycling-dress departments for ladies and gentlemen in all the great shops, like the Bon Marche, and at the Merchant Tailors'. The Velodrome at the Champ de Mars makes a fortune, though the City receives from it a rent of 30,000 francs and six per cent. of all the money taken at the doors. This royalty last year brought in 20,000 francs. The last census taken with a view to taxation returned 50,000 in the department of the Seine. There are, perhaps, double the number now, as women are taking up the cycle as a means of enjoying cool country air in the evening. Every one who cycles is delighted with the exercise and the sense of freedom that it gives. It brings townspeople into the country without any of the town conditions. I have friends who cycle to Dieppe on Saturday and back to Paris on Monday.

It is enough to make Lord Palmerston and Mr. Beresford Hope turn in their graves (says the *Westminster Gazette*) to see the *Times* calling "Sam Hoare" "Mr." Did they not when they went down seek out the old "custos," slap him on his back, and say "Sam, how are you ?" recalling their school reminiscences of his timely and invaluable aid in screening boys from a row, especially with regard to proceedings in the old milling ground ? He knew more of Harrow early in the century than any man, except, perhaps, Ben Drury, for he began to help his father in 1826. He served under the two Butlers, father and son, Longley, Wordsworth, Vaughan, and Welldon. It is related that Christopher Wordsworth at first did not get on with him, but that when on one occasion he prevented the Headmaster's brother (the Bishop of St. Andrews) slipping down the schools by catching him in his capacious arms, an entente cordiale was established, and they were the best of friends. He had a difficult berth to keep in with masters and boys, but, as the late Mr. Smith, the junior master for so long (called by Dr. Vaughan "the Christ of Harrow") used to say, "it was impossible to resist Sam, for while pretending to look so solemn you saw by the twinkle in his eye that he had the greatest difficulty from shaking with laughter." His memory for an old Harrovian was marvellous, and woe betide anyone who tried to pass himself off as an old boy, or to "give hisself hairs by the side of Byron's tree." His relation with the tuck shops, the hairbreadth escapes of himself and his proteges, the good services he rendered to fags at football and cricket, and still more to house fags who wanted to run out, would fill a volume. He was devoted to Bob Grimston, the head of the house of Ponsonby, who so recently preceded him to the land of the majority, to the Hamiltons, to Augustus Phipps, and others who never neglected Speech Day. On the Tercentenary he was in great form, and reminded many a boy of escapades he had forgotten. "Who is that fellow ? I know his face," said a gentleman to his wife outside the Vaughan Library. "Why, Joseph Stonehewer Scott, of Colney Hall, Norfolk, to be sure ; as good a gentleman as ever put foot in shoe leather," said Sam. Many an old Harrovian will think Harrow poorer for Sam's death.

Under the heading "Is the Emperor William Canal deep enough ?" the *Vossische Zeitung* publishes a remarkable article, in which it comes to the conclusion that the depth of the canal, while it may be sufficient for merchant vessels, is not so for men-of-war. The Radical journal says :—We admit that the Suez Canal is only eight metres deep, and the Emperor William Canal half a metre deeper, but the former is chiefly to serve commercial purposes, and in case of war will, perhaps, be declared neutral. The Emperor William Canal may have to serve strategical purposes in order to make possible the joining of the German Baltic and North Sea squadrons. The big battleships of these squadrons must therefore be able to pass through the canal with absolute safety. This, at present, they cannot do, and it seems necessary to deepen the canal. The distinguished engineers to whom the construction of the canal was confided will not readily admit this a necessity, but in our opinion it seems better, in view of the convincing force of the facts, to confess the error and to correct it once than to endanger permanently the reputation as well as the military value of the new waterway."

Drawing a comparison between the several qualities of the Russian *Rurik*, the American *New York* and *Columbia*, the German *Kaiserin Augusta*, the French *Dupuy de Lome*, and our own *Blenheim Endymion*, Lord Brassey allows that while the *Rurik* has an overwhelming advantage in broadside armament, the British cruisers are more formidable in bow and stern fire, and in gun protection. "Recent experience," he says, "seems to show that it is better to carry fewer guns with protection than more guns without protection." We can scarcely accept this dictum without qualification, for we know of no recent occasion on which cruisers equipped in one way were pitted against cruisers equipped in the other. Still, we quite agree that it is extremely likely that the *Blenheim* and *New York* will prove to be better types than the *Rurik*, in which vessel the armament is wholly destitute of protection. The design of the *Dupuy de Lome* is an entirely new departure, and it is as yet questionable whether it is possible to obtain at once her protection and the speed, armament, and coal endurance demanded for British cruisers of the first class. If it is not, it is for naval officers to decide which element they are willing to reliquiah. Lord Brassey's criticism of the Italian battleships will receive general endorsement, and it is somewhat remarkable that he does not so much as mention the *Hoche*.

LORD ROBERTS ON CHITRAL.

PAPER BY CAPT. F. E. YOUNGHUSBAND.

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts presided, on Wednesday afternoon (July 10), over the largest audience that has yet assembled in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution, before whom Capt. F. E. Younghusband, of the Indian Staff Corps, delivered a highly interesting lecture on "The Chitral Campaign." Among those present were :—Field-Marshall Sir Linton Simmons, Gen. Lord Chelmsford, Gen. Pemberton, Gen. George Erskine, Gen. Wemyss, Gen. Sir Harry Prendergast, Gen. Sir O. T. Burne, Gen. Sir A. Alison, Gen. Sir H. Green, Comte Pontavice de Heussey, Military Attache of the French Embassy ; Admiral Sir John Hay, Admiral Sir Edward Fanshawe, Rear-Admiral Cleveland, Mr. Lewin Bowring, and Lieut. Gerald R. Maltby, R. N. (sec.).

The lecturer, it will be remembered, has served as a political agent to the Indian Government at several stations on the north-west frontier, one of which was Chitral. At the time the forces were mobilised for the recent campaign Capt. Younghusband was in England, but he proceeded at once to the front, and arrived at Fort Chitral almost as soon as the relief column.

Capt. Younghusband, who was received with cheers, said the present year opened with a startling tragedy, the effect of which, before three months were over, was the calling into action of nearly 20,000 British troops. On New Year's day Nizam-ul-Mulk, the then ruler, or Mehtar of Chitral, was murdered by his half-brother. At the time a political agent of the Government af India was in Chitral, and as the Government had intimate relations with the rulers of that country, and as Chitral occupied an important position on the extreme frontier of the Empire, the course of events was regarded with anxiety and watchfulness. Lieut. Gurdon was the officer in political charge at the time, and to him on the day following the murder, young Amir-ul-Mulk, the boy who had murdered the Mehtar, came and begged to be recognised by the Agent of the Government of India as ruler of Chitral. To this request Gurdon could give no definite answer, but could only inform the young Prince that he would refer the matter to his official superiors. The position on the frontier at the moment was as follows :—Gurdon had with him in Chitral only eight men of his escort of 100, which were stationed at Mastuj, the headquarters of the Agency in Chitral. Mastuj is about sixty-five miles north of Chitral towards Gilgit. There was a fortified post 157 miles off called Gupis, which was occupied by 250 men. Gilgit, 200 miles from Chitral, is the head-quarters of the Agent of the Government of India in political charge of the whole of the frontier from the valley of Kashmir to the borders of Afghanistan, and it is also the head-quarters of the force of 1,000 British-Indian troops and 2,000 Kashmir Imperial service troops who are stationed on the frontier for its protection. Gurdon being merely on tour, with only eight Sikhs for an escort, his first care was to summon fifty more from Mastuj. Afterwards, when Mr. Robertson, the Agent at Gilgit, heard of what had occurred, and forseeing that Gurdon's position might at any time become critical, ordered still further reinforcements to move to Chitral, and immediately on receipt of the news proceeded there at once, arriving on Jan. 30 with an escort of 180 men, which was subsequently increased by the arrival of another 100 men, which brought the total military strength to 338. Meanwhile, a Pathan chief—Umra Khan, who ruled the country bordering Chitral and the south, had invaded Chitral territory, and was investing Kila Drosh, an important frontier post. In the middle of February Sher Afzul, a claimant to the throne of Chitral, arrived from Cabul, and joining hands with Umra Khan, succeeded in raising the Chitralis against the British officers. Day by day the storm grew blacker and blacker. One chief after another joined Sher Afzul, and finally an advance was made by him on Chitral itself, where he arrived on March 3. The Government of India had, during the progress of the events which led up to the siege of Chitral, become, week by week, increasingly anxious regarding the state of affairs on the Northern frontier. Reinforcements were pushed forward towards Chitral from Gilgit ; but when it was seen that Umra Khan had succeeded in his invasion of Chitral, that Sher Afzul had joined him, and that the whole of Lower Chitral was rising against the British, the Government recognised that more troops than could be sent from Gilgit would be required to quell the disturbance and restore the authority of the representative at Chitral, and that a well-organised expedition must be despatched from the Peshawur direction. It was accordingly decided, despite all risks of opposition that might be expected from the warlike tribes, that the troops should advance by the shorter route from Nowshera to Chitral. With this description of the political situation, Capt. Younghusband proceeded to detail the composition of Sir Robert Low's force, and afterwards graphically described the salient features of the campaign, laying special stress on the success of the Indian scheme of mobilisation. He told the story of the fight in the Malakand Pass, which proved to be the decisive action of the campaign ; of the Guides' fight in the Panjkora Valley, where the gallant Battye met a soldier's death ; and of the rapid advance of Gen. Gatacre's brigade and Col. Kelly's smaller force from Gilgit on Chitral. The history of the beleaguered garrison's gallant defence was also detailed. The device adopted by the besiegers of playing upon the feelings of the besiged by letting them know all the bad news and preventing any good news reaching them—

"Was the most refined and might have been the most effectual, for three-fourths of the garrison were untried Kashmir troops, and Kashmir troops before they were taken in hand by British officers had not enjoyed a high reputation on this frontier. According to established custom the garrison ought to have surrendered when they found themselves surrounded by far superior numbers and attacked with the determination and persistence with which Umra Khan's men attacked the Chitral Fort, and when they had no news that relief from outside was approaching. It was the proper thing to do to surrender, and Umra Khan's general was careful to remind the British officers that Umra Khan always treated his prisoners well. The Pathan did not consider, therefore, that the besiegers were playing the game properly when, in spite of attack after attack, in spite of short rations, in spite of the discouraging effect of the two disasters which had befallen British detachments on their way from Gilgit, in spite of their having no information of relief approaching them, they still persevered in their defence. This was against all customs of war among these tribes, and was looked upon very unfavourably by them."

In conclusion, Capt. Younghusband said that when he arrived at Chitral a week after the siege had been raised the traces of the strife on the inhabitants were unmistakable. The Chitralis then realised with awe that the British power really was, and added that the impression made by the undaunted defence of Fort Chitral by six British officers and a handful of men, and by the advance of a few hundred Indian troops over a snowy pass, through the worst defiles, and past their most impregnable positions into the heart of their country, had engraven itself deeply upon the memories of the people, the effect of which would be felt for many years to come. At the close of the lecture a number of views of Chitral were shown.

After the hearty cheers which followed Capt. Younghusband's recital, the Comte Pontavice de Heussey said that he wished to express in the name of the soldiers of France the great admiration which the Chitral campaign had excited among them. They had studied the whole matter with great care, and followed the position of the garrison with much anxiety, and they praised very highly the rapid concentration of Gen. Low's column

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

THE OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DECLARATION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN delivered a strong attack on the late Government's policy at a meeting held in North Lambeth in support of the candidature of Mr. H. M. Stanley. At the close of his speech he turned to the question of the policy of the new Government, and sketched the programme of social reforms. He said: —We want to promote temperance without ruining the publicans. (Cheers.) We want to secure for the working classes the protection they are entitled to in order to better themselves in life, and to elevate their situation and portion. We want to secure these things without destroying the industries upon which their livelihood depends. We want to raise and to elevate all classes in the community without injury or injustice to any class, or even to any individual. I hope and believe that we shall find a way by co-operating, as we shall endeavour to do, with those great friendly societies, who are an honour to the working classes—I hope we may be able to do something to assist in making better provision for the aged and industrious poor. (Cheers.) We shall attempt to deal with that immigration of destitute aliens, very often of an undesirable character, who now flood certain industries in this city, and interfere with employment which otherwise would be given to our own people; and we shall prevent, I hope also, what I think is a most irregular and improper proceeding—the exportation to this country of goods made in prisons abroad, which the Governments of those countries are unable to dispose of among their own populations, and which they reserve exclusively for our benefit. (Laughter.) And, gentlemen, I trust that we may make what will be, I am sure, a serious effort to deal with one of the greatest grievances under which at the present time the working classes of this country lie. You have heard a great deal of the Employers' Liability Bill. It is not really so important to consider the question of the liability of employers as it is to consider the question of compensation to the workmen. (Cheers.) The bill of the late Government was denounced by me because it was altogether incomplete and insufficient. I have pointed out again and again to audiences of workmen that the bill, even if it had passed, would only have dealt with some three out of ten cases of accidents which now occur in the course of employment; and even in those cases the working man would have had to take his chance of the litigation, and if he won his action the chances are the cost would have swallowed up all he gained. I call that an unsatisfactory way of dealing with a great question, and I hope and believe that we may establish the principle that the cost of providing for those persons who, by no fault of their own—by misfortune—suffer injury to life or to limb in the course of their ordinary employment—that the cost of providing for them may be made a cost upon the industry in which the accident takes place, and be paid for by the public in the cost of the goods. In that way we may secure, not as a matter of chance or litigation, but as a matter of absolute certainty and statutory right, that everybody who suffers in this way, and is undoubtedly an object for our sympathy, shall receive what it is possible to give him in the shape of compensation for the injury he suffers. (Cheers.)

MR. BALFOUR'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. Balfour, in his address to the electors of East Manchaster, says:—

The views of the Unionist party are that the time of Parliament cannot be worse employed than in carrying out revolutionary designs, or better employed than in furthering legislative changes which may, perhaps, excite less controversy, but which touch more nearly the daily life of the people.

Without entertaining unreasonable hopes as to the good which Acts of Parliament are able to accomplish, we hold that there is sufficient to be done both in town and country, both in Great Britain and in Ireland, to tax all the energies of the Legislature.

The better housing of the working classes, the encouragement of freehold occupancy, the amelioration of the lot of the aged poor, the protection of agricultural tenants in their improvements, the preservation of voluntary schools and the great religious interests bound up with voluntary schools, the provision of compensation to injured men, the easing of the heavy burdens under which British agriculture is in danger of sinking, and the opening of markets for British industry are some of the subjects on which the labour of a Unionist Government and of the Unionist party may well be expended.

In respect to all of them something, in respect to some of them much, may, I believe, be done; and should you return us to power, we must strenuously endeavour to do it.

MR. BALFOUR ON TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Mr. Balfour delivered two speeches to the electors of East Manchester. In the first he dealt almost entirely with the Local Veto Bill. He said the electors had a right to ask what were his views upon Sir William Harcourt's bill, which had never yet been discussed in the House of Commons, but with whose provisions they were tolerably familiar, and which was known to the world as the Local Control Bill. With the objects of the temperance party he had the profoundest sympathy. It was far beyond the mark to say or to suppose that if we could, as we all would if we could, eradicate this great cause of intemperance, that with intemperance would go away all the moral and all the social evils under which we suffer. We should still have crime, vice, bitterness, intolerance, want of charity and generosity—all the catalogue of evils which it was not necessary he should expand. But yet it was true—and he for his part would be the first to admit it—that undoubtedly much misery, vice, crime, could be directly traced to habits of intemperance; and if habits of intemperance could be eradicated from the people all these great evils would be mitigated. (Cheers.) He was not one of those who believed that the ends of temperance would be necessarily gained, or even necessarily promoted, by an enormous extention of teetotalism. He would be a hypocrite if he came before them as an advocate of total abstention, when neither he nor the great majority of the two front benches practised this particular doctrine. (Cheers.) What he professed to preach, and what he hoped to practise was moderation—(cheers)—and even if the bill of the late Government, or any bill which might succeed it, were put forward with the object of entirely denying the use of alcoholic liquors to the great mass of the people, that was no recommendation for it at all, and it would be no assistance in the cause of temperance or the cause of virtue. It was excess that did the harm, and excess would not be stopped by the bill of the late Government. That bill aimed at doing two things. It aimed at giving the ratepayers in parishes the power, under certain circumstances, to diminish, and under other circumstances to entirely remove, all licences and it did this without any compensation to the publican whose licence was to be taken away. Under this scheme we might have our parish deprived of all its public-houses, while the parish next it enjoyed the full measure of the public-houses at present in it. The result would be not to diminish drinking among the people of the one parish, but to ruin a large number of publicans there, while augmenting the custom and profits of the publicans in the next parish. He had always associated democracy with liberty. But what liberty would be left under this scheme? The very notion of giving to the majority of any particular area the right to say what the minority should do or should not do in the matter of their mode of life was utterly revolting to all the principles of individual liberty. Let it be noted that the rich man, who got his supply wholesale, would be absolutely beyond the control of the majority. The poor man, who got his glass of beer at the public-house, and who had a perfect right to get it, would alone be interfered with. The member of a club and the person supplied at a railway station would be outside the control of the majority. Was that democratic? Was it in conformity with any principle of individual liberty which democracy had been supposed to favour? (Cheers.) But the truth was that the temperance of nobody would be promoted by the bill. The force behind Sir William Harcourt's bill did not rest on the merits of the bill, but upon the vague feeling that something must be done. He was a member of a Government which brought forward a bill to diminish public-houses where the number was excessive, but with ample compensation to the publican. A greater blow was never struck at the cause of temperance than the opposition to that bill. Its opponents would rather have the public-houses than compensate the publican. They showed themselves animated by a reckless and unreasoning hatred of an honest trade. He would never make himself a party in the name of morality to an infraction of the principles of elementary justice. He would not associate himself with any scheme which gave him no promise of increased temperance, but bore on the face of it the stamp of gross injustice to those who had embarked their capital in trade that he would not admit was a dishonourable trade, and which also carried with it gross injustice and tyranny by majorities or minorities. (Cheers.)

SIR W. HARCOURT ON THE UNIONIST POLICY.

Sir W. Harcourt was the principal speaker at a meeting in the Mechanics' Hall, Nottingham, in support of the three Separatist candidates for Nottingham. He said that the Liberal party was the party of progress. The party to which they were opposed was the party of stagnation and utter reaction. They had at this moment a new Government established in office, and the first question one naturally asked was, what did it propose and what was its policy? He saw upon those walls a figure which described that policy. (Cheers.) It was a figure which in the cricket field was called a round O. (A voice, "A duck egg," and loud cheers and laughter.) They were wise not to declare their policy, because if they did so, they knew, first of all, it would divide themselves, and, in the next place, it would be rejected by the country. The Tories wanted to be taken on trust. But when they took people on trust they ought to have their character from their last place. (Cheers.) When they came from their last place in 1892, when the people of England rejected them, they went out without any character at all, and he did not know that they had done anything else since to retrieve that character. The English people had not yet rejected the Liberal Government or the Liberal policy. In most of the speeches and addresses of their opponents he observed nothing, but he observed a sentence of one of their principal leaders—the Duke of Devonshire. (Groans.) They should not hoot the Duke of Devonshire. He was a very honest man, and he had always observed that he said what he thought. (Hear, hear.) This was what the Duke of Devonshire thought. (Laughter.) "I and my Unionist friends and colleagues do not consider that any political reform is so urgent or any grievance is so pressing as at the present moment to require the first attention of Parliament." (Cries of "Oh.") There was a profession of faith, and if there ever was a round O put into a sentence he thought it might be found there. (Cheers.) The Unionist party had been absorbed by the Tory party, and in his opinion they had become Tories of the Tories. In his opinion, it was a good deliverance. (Cheers.) They would have no more of the affectation of superior virtues. They would hear no more talk of all the sacrifices that these superior persons had made for their principles. They would hear no more of the disinterested character of their policy while they stood aside. It was a very good thing that they knew at last that the Pharisees of public life had become the Publicans of politics.

THE SEPARATISTS' "LAMENTABLE PASS."

Mr. M'Ewan, M.P., addressed a general meeting of the Central Division Advanced Liberal Association, held in the Free Tron Hall, Edinburg, to consider the representation of the division. Mr. M'Ewan, who was well received, prefaced his speech by remarking that he appeared before them that evening in a most embarrassing position. We are (he said) on the eve of a general election, and I am a candidate for your suffrages as a member of the great Liberal party. Yet I cannot say on what question the election is to be fought, as our leaders speak with divided voice, and their followers are puzzled to know whom to follow. The paramount question of the hour did not seem to be whether this question or that was to have precedence, but how was the Liberal party to be preserved, for its very existence as a fighting force was in jeopardy. Having explained how matters had come to that "lamentable pass," he proceeded:—I have often thought that a tactical blunder was made at last election. "We ought to have gone to the country on Home Rule only, and have thereby elicited the real opinion of the country on that great question. (Hear, hear.) I think we should have had better results, for I never believed that the Newcastle programme did us any good at the polls. On the contrary, it frightened away most of the middle class which had stuck to us after the split of 1886. Had they remained—as no doubt they would have done had we gone to the country on Home Rule alone—we should have had a different result, and we should probably have heard much less of the predominant partner. At all events, we should have known the real sentiment of the country, and that would have been a great help in guiding us as to future action. In my opinion, the first thing to do is to cut adrift from the Newcastle programme—not on account of its demerits, for I pass no opinion on the items of which it is composed, but on account of its magnitude. It is time that we should realise that we are not living in the clouds, but on this solid earth and must have some regard to the realites which confront us. It is not with the year 1950 we have to deal, but with 1895, this present year of grace. Sir William Harcourt declares that he is going to fight this election on the old programme. Well, that only shows that there are men, even able men, who cannot profit by experience. Show me another man who concentrates his whole force on a single measure, who refuses to turn either to the right or the left, but resolutely holds to his purpose—that man will do great things, and he will succeed. (Cheers.) I think that Lord Rosebery shows far more insight and characteristic acuteness when he recommends "concentration" on one measure at a time. Did Mr. Gladstone in the great days before 1886 ever dissipate his energies on a variety of measures? His marvellous achievements were only accomplished by doing one thing at a time. But people nowadays are in such a hurry that they endeavour to push into this century measures which will scarcely be ripe for settlement in the next. It is simply a waste of time and energy, an intolerable obstruction to the progress of measures ripe for settlement now. Lord Rosebery has intimated his desire as an individual, not as a leader, to put the House of Lords question into the forefront at this election——and no doubt it is highly desirable that it should be put before the people at every election, for a House based on hereditary right is quite inconsistent with our democratic institutions. Sooner or later it must go, to be succeeded by a Second Chamber based on the elective principle. But neither the House of Commons nor the people can abolish the House of Lords. It can only be abolished with its own consent or by a revolution. It is evident that the question is not nearly ripe for settlement, and it would not, therefore, be prudent to make this the foremost plank in our platform. It would make the Liberal policy entirely sterile perhaps for a quarter of a century. We know that the people of this country cannot be got to take an overwhelming interest in more than one great question at a time. We have still the Irish question on our hands unsolved, and until that is settled other great questions must remain in the background. We have put our hand to the plough, and we cannot turn back. (Cheers.) Let us only succeed in rousing the people of this country to a proper sence of their duty to Ireland, and let them show it by sending us back with an overwhelming majority, and there will be no rejection of the measure by the House of Lords. (Loud cheers.) For although the veto of that House is absolute, it is bounded by its fears, and that House never will set itself against the national will when clearly expressed. The Liberals cannot, of course, hope to pass an effective Home Rule Bill through the House of Lords with a majority of 40 elected on a confused issue. We must have a much larger majority than that, and how is it to be got? Only by converting England. The Irishmen should lay this to heart and do what they can to put a stop to the unseemly wrangling now going on amongst themselves, for so long as this continues I very much doubt if we shall succeed in rousing the English electorate to a proper sense of its duty to Ireland. Irishmen should not forget how much their own conduct can hasten or retard the object of their ardent desire—self-government for their country. If the Coalition Government comes into power at this election they will find the Irish question still confronting them as it confronted us, and I have the impression that they will endeavour to come to some understanding with the Irish members both in regard to Home Rule and land legislation. Should this be the case, and should the Coalition Government attack the Irish problem in a spirit of magnanimity, I shall consider it my duty to endeavour to secure for Ireland self-government of the most substantial kind. (Loud cheers.)

MR. MORLEY EXPLAINS LOCAL VETO.

Mr. Morley addressed a meeting in the Heaton district of Newcastle in support of the joint candidature of himself and Mr. Craig. It was said that they wanted to take away, by a violent and arbitrary Act of Parliament, the power of those who wished to procure alcoholic drink. Was that a true account of the measure of the late Government? (Cries of "No".) Of course it would be mischievous and futile by an Act of Parliament to take away from grown-up men the power of taking alcoholic stimulants if they were so minded. It would be most arbitrary and tyrannical, and the Government would be mad, in his judgment, that passed a bill of such a character. No responsible man would venture to pass an Act of Parliament in that sense. They did not propose it. They did not propose by Act of Parliament to shut up one single public-house. What they proposed was to give an extension, in a very serious and important matter going deep into the foundation of the well-being of the population, of local self-government into that field. (Cheers.) Let them bring to their minds what the present system of licensing was. Their present system of granting licences depended on the discretion of the Magistrates. (Hear, hear.) The Magistrates were non-elective. All day long there were things which a grown-up man could not do, however much he would like, or he would be interfered with by a policeman and carried before the Magistrates. If he wanted a glass of beer or spirits on a Sunday in Scotland, unless he was staying in a hotel, he could not have it. People forgot that the liquor trade was already a trade subject to peculiar and particular restrictions of its own. They left it to the discretion of non-elected magistrates to say how far individual liberty in this matter should be interfered with and controlled, and how far it should be left uncontrolled. It was nonsense to talk about interference with individual liberty and about the rights of the individual and the minority to have free access to alcoholic stimulants when the owner of a large estate, if he liked, could clear away all the licensed houses in the given area. The general principle of the Government bill was this, that a certain majority of the dwellers, say in this Ward of Heaton, should be able to say one of two things at a poll—that they want the number of public-houses to be limited, or that there should be no public-houses at all. His opponents called that tyrannical, but it was left entirely in the hands of the people. (Applause.) If there was a two-thirds majority—not a bare majority—in favour of the proposal that there shall be no public-houses at all; then, after three years from the passing of that Act, all the ordinary licences in the Heaton Ward will expire. It might mean four years. Thus at the end of four years there would be no public-houses in Heaton. But it was their choice. We don't say by a stone wall Act of Parliament that we will put the public-houses down. It is the people who can put them down if they like. (Applause.) Walking through one of their pleasant suburbs that day, Jesmont, he did not see a single public-house. (Laughter). He was not looking for one with a view to refreshment. (Renewed laughter.) Yet the people of Jesmond, who were no friends of his or of Mr. Craig won't allow the people of Heaton to exercise the same protection of themselves against the multiplicity of public-houses that they in Jesmond take precious good care to exercise for themselves. (Applause.) Lay that to heart. Well, now, that was all that this terrible bill proposed to do. That was simply the extension of the principle of local self-government in a most important matter, and it was an extention which he, as a Radical and as an individualist, was not the least afraid to defend. The whole of the bill was experimental. It placed the whole matter in the hands of the majority, and the whole fabric of the Government depended upon the bending of minorities by majorities.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN ON THE UNIONISTS.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (the War Secretary in the late Government) was the principal speaker at a Gladstonian demonstration held in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, and organised by the Scottish Liberal Association. The hall was well filled, and Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael presided.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who was received with loud cheers and the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow," said he knew that the uppermost feeling among them was the feeling of joy and exultation that they had an opportunity of trying conclusions, fairly and squarely, with their political foes. (Cheers) For three years their leaders in Parliament had prosecuted a consistent, a determined, a plucky, an unflinching endeavour to carry into effect the will of the people as expressed in 1892. (Cheers.) They had been loyally and nobly backed by the majority in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) They had seen the late Government hampered—(hear, hear)—they had seen them hindered; they had seen them overborne—they had never seen them discomfited or dismayed. (Cheers.) The late Government had done much—they would have done more; but they were compelled to suspend for the moment, and for the moment only—(cheers)—the accomplishment of their task, and as those who so compelled them were unable to carry on the Government of the Queen with the House of Commons which then existed, they and the electors of the three kingdoms were now called upon to pronounce judgment upon their conduct and upon that of the new Government. (Cheers.) That was the situation of the day. Explaining the circumstances of the defeat of the Rosebery Government he said he doubted if their opponents had any but the most vague idea of what cordite really was. (Laughter.) But they asserted the opinion evolved from their inner consciousness, that the provision of cordite small arm ammunition was inadequate. He had asserted in contradistinction that the provision was adequate. They had spoken upon no authority except random gossip as to the preparation of other Powers. (Shame.) He spoke after special consultation with the high military officers. That was the whole story of the Government's defeat. As to the history and the programme of their opponents, they could not attack it, for it did not exist. (Laughter and cheers.) What was their policy? Had that new Ministry—that Ministry of all the talents—(laughter)—that Ministry of all the factions—(hear, hear)—that Ministry of both the families—(loud laughter and cheers)—had it any policy? ("No".) They could not, after all, expect the world, and the Liberal party as included in the world, to take them entirely on trust. (Laughter.) He did not know much of these matters, but he understood that the cultivation of orchids—(laughter)—no individual cultivator of orchids, but the type represented by any individual they might think of—was in the habit frequently of paying a very large price for an ungainly little stump of wood. (Laughter.) He did not know what it was; it gave no sign or indication of what it would become; but he hung it up in his store-house, and he waited with patient expectation for weeks and it might be for months, on the chance that when it ultimately blossomed it might prove indeed to be a commonplace and perfectly worthless variety, but it might develop some new, rare, and gorgeous combination of colour and form. That might be all very well for the orchid grower—(laughter)—but the ways and the speculations of an orchid grower were not applicable to practical politics. (Laughter and cheers.) The country would not endure either the delay or the risk. The Liberal programme, he said, lay patent and open to be seen and read of all men. He rather doubted that there were some connoisseurs of the art of politics who criticised it as being too open, and as being, especially, too elaborate; too definite—in short, too candid, and he was not sure that even his friend Mr. M'Ewan had not recently committed himself to that view. But with Mr. M'Ewan's permission, and of all other connoisseurs, he would say of it that it was a perfectly honest programme at all events—(cheers)—and he would further say that they stood by every word of it. (Slight cheers.) Criticising Lord Salisbury's latest speech, he said if he were to describe the policy or programme of the present Government he could not find two words more expressive than words which had been before his eye on several occasions since he came to Edinburgh. This policy seemed to him to be admirably described as "Utopia Limited." (Laughter and cheers.) There was a monstrous allowance of "limit" to very small proportion of "Utopia." (Renewed laughter.) It was a play without locality, as the word meant, and this was a policy without place or time or method. These gentlemen had been in opposition with nothing else to do but to think and to study, and yet the result of their study was that they could only utter these general and unmeaning phrases. If he were to describe these maunderings and these disclaimers of any opinion and oure in our own homely language he should say that they were "wersh parritch." (Laughter.) He urged them not to be misled by the distinction between so-called political and social questions, for the reforms which the Liberal party advocated, and which were dubbed political, bore on the moral advancement of the people. Speaking of the late Government's measures for the moral advancement of the people, including Disestablishment and the temperance question, he said he infinitely preferred them to any number of Utopian schemes which could be showered upon their working fellow countrymen from the moon of Birmingham or Hatfield. He was confident that Scotland, at least, would at this crisis see through the imposture—(cheers)—that she would stand upon the old ways, that she would refuse to follow a will-o-the-wisp, and that she would give her voice as she had ever done hitherto in favour of steady democratic progress, whether political or social. (Loud cheers.)

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE POLITICAL TEETOTALLERS.

The following letter from Mr. Gladstone has been received by the chairman of the committee promoting the re-election of Mr. Mark Beaufoy at Kennington against a candidate set up by the Local Veto party:—

"Dear Sir,—I have no title to advise temperance reformers or any other class, but you ask for my opinion, and I will give it you. There is a practice which from time to time reappears in the Liberal party, which is carefully and wisely avoided by the Tories. Some section, anxious for some one cause out of many, determines to treat it as the sole cause of an election. If they can carry their man, I cannot blame them; but this they never, or hardly ever, do. The consequence of such conduct, therefore, is that, while the Liberal party is the strongest in the country, small sections of it, by most unwise and unintelligible conduct, convert it from a majority into a minority, and give power to those whose opinions they themselves usually detest and always disapprove."

MR. W. REDMOND'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. W. Redmond issued his address to the electors of East Clare. He pledges himself to the policy of the late Mr. Parnell as being the only good one for Ireland. He declares that Liberals have, in the past three years, done nothing for Ireland. They merely put an extra taxation Ireland, and proposed the Cromwell statue. The O'Brienite-Healyite dissensions were disgracing the name of Ireland. If returned he would be neither Liberal nor Tory. He would work for the political prisoners, evicted tenants, and good land bills, and would never rest from demanding the restoration of Ireland's own Parliament.

A DISGUSTED OFFICIAL.

Mr. E. Chalmers, vice-president, on Monday sent to the Secretary of the Leith District of Burghs Liberal Association a letter intimating his resignation as a vice-president of the Association. Explaining his reason for this step, Mr. Chalmers says:—For some time back, I am free to confess to have been quite disgusted at the inability of the late Government to promote useful legislation.

I am not one of those who believe in ploughing the sands of the seashore. Such a course of procedure implies, to my mind, an extremely poor opinion of the electorate of Great Britain. It is an insult to their intelligence, and I cannot believe that they are so dense as to require an object lesson of this nature, and I am afraid that all the reward the Liberal party is likely to receive is to be sent into the shades of opposition for a number of years to come.

In what respect is the party to blame you may ask, and I would simply instance the following:—Take the Irish Home Rule Bill. Before Mr. Asquith was appointed to office, he called out most lustily for "details. (Applause.) Walking through one of their pleasant suburbs that day, Jesmont, he did not see a single public-house. (Laughter). He was not looking for one with a view to refreshment. (Renewed laughter.) Yet the people of Jesmond, who were no friends of his or of Mr. Craig won't allow the people of Heaton to exercise the same protection of themselves against the multiplicity of public-houses that they in Jesmond take precious good care to exercise for themselves. (Applause.) Lay that to heart. Well, now, that was all that this terrible bill proposed to do. That was simply the extension of the principle of local self-government in a most important matter, and it was an extention which he, as a Radical and as an individualist, was not the least afraid to defend. The whole of the bill was experimental. It placed the whole matter in the hands of the majority, and the whole fabric of the Government depended upon the bending of minorities by majorities.

POLITICAL MANIFESTOES.

DIRECT LOCAL VETO.

A MANIFESTO by the National Temperance organisations to the electorate of Scotland says:—"The introduction by the late Government, in two successive sessions of Parliament, of a Local Veto measure, designed to give legislative effect to the great principle which the Temperance party have been united in vigorously advocating, has been the most signicant and gratifying indication of solid progress in recent years. It has placed the question in a position from which it cannot now be dislodged, and it has imposed on all good citizens the responsibility of so discharging their duty at the polling booth at the ensuing general election that, whatever may be the fate of parties, it may be abundantly demonstrated that the declared will of the people of Scotland is in favour of the direct Local Veto. Fellow-electors, we appeal to you to make this perfectly clear. Let no candidate, be he Unionist, Liberal, or Labour, receive your vote who is not prepared to support the Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Scotland) Bill of Mr. John Wilson, which, if passed into law, would enable the people to work out their own deliverance. In addition to this, every candidate should be pledged to support the Public Houses Earlier Closing Motions of Sir Charles Cameron and the Licensed Grocers' Certificates Abolition (Scotland) Bill of Sir John Leng. Such an attitude, courageously and unflinchingly maintained, will secure, at the hands of whatever party may be returned to power, the boon so eagerly desiderated, and with the securing of which so much of the future progress and prosperity of the country is intimately bound up." The manifesto is signed on behalf of the following national temperance associations:—Scottish Temperance League—James A. Johnston, president, and chairman of Executive; David Anderson, vice-chairman; William Johnston, secretary. Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association—John Wilson, J.P., M.P., president; James L. Selkirk, J.P., chairman of Executive; Robert Mackay, secretary.

CHURCH DEFENCE.

An address by the Executive Committee of the Church Defence Institution states that the position is full of encouragement. The introduction in successive sessions of a bill for disestablishing and disendowing the Church in the four Welsh dioceses, and the protracted debates thereon in the session just concluded, have done much to demonstrate the weakness of the case against the Church in Wales, the inequitable character of the Government proposals, and the utter lack of support for their scheme. And though it may be premature to say whether under these circumstances the Government any general desire on the part of the leaders of the Church to refer to the subject disestablishment in election addresses or elections to be the duty of Churchmen is perfectly clear that ascertain definitely, before promising votes, what line those who seek their support are prepared to take on this question.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

A manifesto covering three pages thus concludes:—"The Committee of the Protestant Alliance desire to urge electors to resist this action of the Romish priesthood and of the sacerdotal party in the Church of England, and to select candidates who will maintain the authority of the Crown against the arrogant pretensions of the Papal power, who will demand that the national encouragement given to Popery and to Ritualism by successive Governments shall be discontinued, and that the support hitherto given to the Roman Catholic Church and to the anti-Protestant party in the country shall be refused."

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE MANIFESTO.

A manifesto to the Irish Nationalists of Great Britain, signed by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the president and Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, secretary, was issued by the Irish National league of Great Britain. It says what a Tory Government would do for the redress of their grievances and other inequalities, both political and religious, they have seen at the very moment of their attainment to power. The bill which would have enfranchised many thousands of Catholic people in Ireland had been rejected by the Lords, and no Popery and Orange ascendency in Ireland had had yet another triumph. This was the Cromwellian spirit of extermination modified to suit the Victorian era, by which during the last fifty years Ireland had lost by famine, pestilence, or emigration over four million of her people. This was the spirit that animated Lord Salisbury's Irish policy of twenty years of resolute government. The continuance of this policy meant to Ireland that the Irish question would ere long settle itself by there being few of the old race left in the land. They were not discouraged by the action of the House of Lords; for they knew that if they persevered in the one straight path that led to freedom, they must win. Nationalists are asked to return to power the liberal party, the party of Home Rule, which had never yet taken up any great cause without ultimately carrying it to victory.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint—Sir Arthur Nicolson K.C.I.E., C.M.G., to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Tangier, and also Her Majesty's Consul-General in Morocco.

THE review of the Sind irrigation report for the year 1893 94 has only just appeared in the *Gazette of India*, the report itself having been sent in six months. It is satisfactory to learn even now that the net revenue on the total capital outlay was 11¼ per cent., and the value of the produce derived from irrigated land was over 471 lakhs of rupees.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

EXTRAORDINARY POLITICAL SCANDAL.

REVELATIONS BY MR. HEALY.

MR. JOHN DILLON, who was deputed by Mr. Justin McCarthy to preside at the Tyrone Convention at Omagh, to select candidates in room of Mr. M. Kenny and Mr. Reynolds, who resigned, left Dublin on Monday (July 8), Mr. T. M. Healy, accompanied by Mr. T. D. Sullivan and Mr. Kenny, travelled by the same train, the intention being to run Mr. Healy for the chairmanship of the Convention. Mr. Dillon travelled alone, and did not recognise the Healyite party when they got on the platform. Friends of both gentlemen joined them at the several stations immediately before Omagh was reached, and the two contingents marched into the town separately. Mr. Healy's party were the first to reach the room where the Convention was to be held, and when Mr. Dillon's party arrived they found Mr. Healy in possession. There was great excitement, and a large force of police quickly arrived on the scene. The room is used as a furniture store, and the proprietor's assistants, anticipating a lively meeting, began to remove all articles of furniture to a place of safety. Both Mr. Healy and Mr. Dillon were proposed as chairman, whereupon a scene of wild confusion ensued, which lasted for an hour. During the course of the wrangle for the chair,

Mr. Healy said that the Convention should have the right to select its own chairman.

Mr. Dillon said he was there as the representative of the chairman of the Irish party, the Executive of which had summoned the Convention, and he insisted upon his right to preside.

This statement was greeted with ferocious cries, and it looked as if a free fight was inevitable. Meanwhile men were engaged in completing the removal of all sorts of handy things in the way of furniture that were hung around the walls.

Monsignor Byrne supported Mr. Healy; and clergymen perspiring with excitement, bandying epithets against other, and standing on tables and chairs, supported the claims of the rival candidates for the chair.

Mr. Healy, although white with excitement (says a Dublin correspondent), kept outwardly cool, and spoke firmly and decisively. He warned Mr. Dillon to beware, and pointed at him significantly.

Mr. Dillon got finally installed in the chair, and made a statement as to what the Convention was called for.

Mr. Healy then rose, and said that after hearing Mr. Dillon's statement, and what had been done with the selection of a candidate for North Tyrone, he had now to accuse Mr. Dillon and a section of the party with which he was connected of having sold the seats in Tyrone to the Liberal party. He would state the reason. Mr. Healy then went on to say that he had read a letter which Mr. Dillon knew all about. It was from Mr. Blake (whom Mr. Healy sarcastically referred to as "the ex-Canadian statesman") to Mr. Dickson, one of her Majesty's Privy Councillors; and the substance of it was that they (the Irish party) were unable to subsidise the Divisions of Tyrone and two in Derry, and that they must therefore be considered as Liberal seats. The Committee of the party requested him (Mr. Blake) to communicate with Mr. Ellis, the chief Liberal Whip, as to the giving of a subsidy of £200 a year for each of the four seats. What, asked Mr. Healy significantly, has become of all our money?

Mr. Dillon retorted by accusing Mr. Healy of dishonest conduct in betraying the secrets of private letters.

Mr. Healy characterised Mr. Dillon's statements as false, foul, and calumnious. Mr. Dillon might denounce him, but he had fought fair, and did not wear the two faces of the chairman. He would say, "Scratch Mr. Dillon and you scratch a Parnellite."

Scene after scene followed, and eventually Mr. George Murnaghan, J.P., and Mr. P. J. Duggan, of Lisbellaw, were selected.

VARYING RECORDS.

The "Irish Times" describes at length this Extraordinary scene between Mr. Healy and Mr. Dillon. It says Mr. Healy read a letter from Mr. Blake, M.P., to Mr. Thomas Dickson, stating that the Federation could not in future subsidise North Tyrone, South Tyrone, North Derry, and South Derry, which must in future be considered Liberal Home Rule seats. Mr. Blake was instructed by the Irish party, he said, to consult Mr. Ellis, chief Liberal Whip, to ascertain whether the Liberals would be willing to give £200 per annum to each of the seats. Mr. Ellis consented to this on condition that the seats should be considered Liberal and not Home Rule, and the Irish party agreed to this understanding. The reading of this letter was interrupted by cries of indignation and hisses, and a violent altercation took place between Mr. Dillon and Mr. Healy. Mr. Dillon said it was an infamous and calumnious lie. The letter was private, and any man pretending to be a patriot would not have read it. Mr. Healy denied that he was present when the letter was read at the meeting of committee, and after further wrangling a delegate proposed to pitch them both out. He could scarcely believe the statement that the men who once held a leading place in Parnell's gallant and patriotic party would descend to so low a depth of political corruption and intrigue as to barter away the Nationalists' seats for a monetary consideration if it were not proved to demonstration. A proceeding so infamous should, if there be any sense of honour left in Ireland, relegate the men who took part in it to political degradation.

The "Freeman's Journal" suppresses all reference to the row in its report of the Convention, and makes it appear that the proceedings were of the most harmonious nature. In its leading columns it merely says, "Mr. Healy put in an appearance, and his friends endeavoured to force the delegates of Tyrone to exclude from the chair the chairman nominated by the Irish party. The attempt met with the same fate as the effort to oust Mr. Crean from the representation of Ossory."

A CURT DENIAL.

The Press Association is informed by Mr. T. Ellis, the chief Gladstonian Whip, with reference to the transactions mentioned by Mr. Healy at Omagh on Monday, respecting the alleged purchase of Tyrone and Derry seats, that "there was no purchase or transactions."

"NO MONEY PASSED."

At a Nationalist Convention for Cork City on Wednesday night (July 10) under the chairmanship of Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien and Mr. M. Healy were unanimously selected as the candidates. The Hon. E. Blake characterised the all-gation of Mr. T. M. Healy that they had sold four seats in the north to the Liberal party as untrue. They simply suggested to the Liberal party that, as they were to have opportunities of putting forward Liberal Home Rule candidates, they should pay the registration expenses of their own agents. Not even a sixpence had passed through the hands of the Irish party in respect of these seats, which they had not funds to contest. It was absolutely without a particle of foundation that the Irish Parliamentary Committee ever agreed to, ever asked, or ever accepted any arrangement under which they were to receive £200 a year, or 6d. in reference to any seat. He explained what had taken place in reference to the question of registration in North and South Derry and North and South Tyrone, and read the names of the members of the committee present at the different meetings which dealt with the question, among them being Messrs. T. M. Healy, W. M. Murphy, and T. D. Sullivan. He appealed to the Convention "how a plain tale" confuted this allegation. The speech was received with applause. A resolution was passed expressing confidence in the patriotism of the party under Mr. McCarthy's leadership.

"ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE."

The Dublin "Evening Telegraph," says Mr. Charles Diamond, of Monaghan, has received the following telegram from Mr. Justin McCarthy:—"Charge made of selling four northern seats to Liberal party absolutely untrue. Full statement will be published. I cannot too strongly condemn the making of baseless charges against the party at a crisis like the present. Such proceedings can only result in strengthening the hands of faction and disorganising the National ranks."

MR HEALY WANTS TO KNOW.

The same paper publishes a reply from Mr. T. M. Healy, addressed to the editor. Mr. Healy says:—"From a telegram to the rejected candidate for Monaghan, it appears that Mr. Justin McCarthy would hold me responsible for the imaginary accounts of what took place at the Tyrone Convention published in certain papers. The Convention was private, and I conceived that the delegates, so carefully selected under Mr. Shehy's ingenious arrangements, were all trustworthy Nationalists. The press was excluded, and, therefore, the dialogue published are chiefly works of imagination. Accordingly, it is necessary, when Mr. McCarthy's full statement is being proposed, that he should know what he has to deal with. The matter is a grave one, and I cannot silently allow him or others to assail me again with reminiscences of Sadlier and Keogh. I went to Omagh to watch what explanation would be tendered for the extraordinary transaction about North Tyrone. There the committee of the Irish party, 'charged with the control of the Irish election,' allowed the people of the constituency the unusual luxury of making their own arrangements. The seat in North Tyrone was regarded as having after a ten years' struggle been at last made sure for the Nationalists. Thousands of pounds of Nationalists' money had been expended on registration, and the figures of the popular majority had even been published. Mr. Dillon could not explain why North Tyrone delegates were not invited, why no Nationalist Convention for the division had been summoned, nor even why the Convention then assembled should not deal with the seats. He simply declared that the 'local people' had met themselves in North Tyrone without reference to the Parliamentary Committee, and chose the Solicitor-General as their candidate. Thereupon I read an extract from a letter which threw more light on the subject, and gave the delegates an opportunity of testing the value of the chairman's explanation. This letter, as Mr. McCarthy knows, was written by the Hon. Edward Blake. It purports to be sent on behalf of the Irish Parliamentary Committee—although I and Mr. T. D. Sullivan, who were then members, were kept in ignorance of its despatch, and of the compact it disclosed. So remarkable a document must form a portion of the 'full statement' which Mr. McCarthy promises, and when he publishes the letter the public will be in a better position to judge whether I or Mr. McCarthy is best entitled to credit, and which of us has been guilty of making 'baseless charges.'"

ENGLISH RADICAL OPINION.

The Omagh revelations (writes the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald") have produced a profound sensation in political circles here, and assuming them to remain effectively uncontradicted, they will unquestionably influence the elections in the metropolitan boroughs. In English Radical circles the antipathy to Home Rule only needed such disclosures to make it active instead of passive; and it is stated that in several constituencies they have already produced most significant results. The London correspondent of the "Dundee Advertiser" remarks:—These squabbles among the Nationalists are much to be regretted

THE SOVEREIGN PRINCES OF INDIA.

THE Earl of Cranbrook presided on July 11, at a meeting of the East India Association, held at Westminster Town Hall, when a paper was read by Sir Roper Lethbridge on "The Sovereign Princes of India and their Relation to the Empire." Among those present were Sir Lepel Griffin, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Prince Hurnam Singh of Kapurthala, Dr. Leitner, Gen. Sir Owen Burne, Mr. Lewis Bowring, Mr. Martin Wood, and Mr. T. H. Thornton.

Sir R. Lethbridge, in the course of his paper, said that the modern policy of the Indian Government, which had been generally in the direction of repudiating greater trust in and conferring greater dignity upon the Sovereign Princes of India, was inaugurated by Lord Salisbury in 1876, in a speech which he made at Stamford on taking office as Indian Secretary. Lord Lytton's Imperial policy, which had only been partially developed, followed on the same lines, and received the sanction of such statesmen as the late Lord Beaconsfield, the present Prime Minister, Lord Cranbrook, and Lord George Hamilton. He (Sir R. Lethbridge) earnestly advocated a bold resumption of that policy, especially in regard to the Imperial Council of India. Many of the Sovereign Princes had been created "Councillors of the Empress," and if to their number were added the Governors, the Lieutenant-Governors, and the Chief Justices of the British Provinces, the Council would become at once an Imperial Diet and a supreme Imperial tribunal of the highest practical value. The great authorities on Indian constitutional law, Mr. Lee-Warner and Mr. C. L. Tupper, were not agreed as to the relation of the Sovereign Princes to the Empire, Mr. Tupper describing it as a "feudatory tie," and Mr. Lee-Warner objecting to that term and calling the relation one of "subordinate union." However, that might be, all were agreed that it was most desirable to draw that tie closer, and thereby to increase the dignity and encourage the loyalty of the Princes.

Sir Lepel Griffin thought that, though there was in Sir R. Lethbridge's proposals much obvious good sense and good intention, those who had had a great deal to do with the practical working of the native States of India would see many great difficulties in the way of carrying out so systematic a change. He was disposed to think that the present method of giving a wide discretion to the Viceroy was less productive of friction than would be the scheme proposed. He was perfectly certain that the great majority of the Princes were loyal to the core. A very striking instance occurred quite recently. When the Government were in great difficulty for want of means of transport for the Chitral Expedition they applied to, among others, the young Maharajah of Gwalior for aid from his Field Transport Service. Within twenty-four hours the Maharajah despatched by train the whole of his transport service, which consisted of 500 ponies and 200 carts, spending nine hours on a hot day at the station in order to see them despatched himself. In considering so striking a case of loyalty it must be remembered that the young Maharajah was a very important personage, his father having been the one man in India whose army the Government were compelled to keep an eye upon.

Mr. Bowring pointed out that it was Lord Canning who first saw the desirability of associating himself with the native chiefs and attempting to conciliate them.

Dr. Leitner doubted that the relations which existed in the Germ an Reichsland could be applied to the States of India without the risk of injustice. The time was absolutely passed, however, when it was possible to cultivate any further the morally admirable personal government by which India had been obtained and maintained. It was in an alliance of the Conservative interests of this country that we could give strength to the Indian Princes and people, and thereby strengthen the stability of the Empire.

Mr. Wood, Sir Owen Burne, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Pillai, and Mr. Varma having also contributed to the discussion, Sir R. Lethbridge made a brief reply.

The Earl of Cranbrook, at the close of the discussion, endorsed some complimentary references to Lord Lytton, and said that with Lord Lytton it was not a question of competitive examinations. Lord Lytton's desire was that there should be intimate relations between the Princes of India and the Great Imperial Power of Britain. It was his object on all occasions, as far as possible, to bring the native Princes into harmony with the Administration of India, and he (the noble Earl) thought that the progress that was going on not only in the increase of civilisation, but in the knowledge of Western civilisation, gave good promise in that direction. The desire was not to crush out Oriental feelings, but to bring the two sides into complete harmony, and to make them act intelligently together with a view to benefit both. What was aimed at was not union by violence but union by harmony and sympathy of thought. As to the form of administration, it would not do, for example, to formulate the German system in India. That would be quite out of the question. The great act that was done by those who brought about German union was to combine the forces of Germany, because they were one in character, kindred, and nationality from the beginning. So with regard to Italy. When we came to India, we had to deal with something quite different. Reference had been made to an Imperial Council, which had been compared to our Privy Council; but the Privy Council in England was to a great extent an honorary distinction. The unique theory that something ought to be done was the most dangerous kind of theory in the world. He liked to see it in the shape of a bill or scheme, and then its difficulties could be pointed out. When it took the form of sentiment it was a different thing. He wished to see every honour done to the native Princes, and to see them ruling beneficially in the interests of their States and of the British Government; and we should have a long time to wait before we could combine great and small in one united scheme, under which all rights and interests would be satisfactorily defined. The English power in India had grown up against the will of England in one sense, because we never contemplated what had been forced upon us. In the interests of peace and civilisation in India, it was essential that England should remain the paramount power; and what interest could England have but to combine with those who were in relation with her, and whose prosperity and peace were as essential to India as to those parts which were under out direct government? He did not believe that the man was alive who had the wisdom and the power to lay down a constitutional system for the government of India. Things would go on, steadily increasing the unity of India by the blessings of civilisation and peace which were afforded to her under the British power. England was awakening to a deeper consciousness than she ever had in former times, and India would see that, whilst her affairs were not the subject of Parliamentary discussion, we recognised that in order to see whether we could not bring about a closer union and a stronger bond between the two countries, (Applause.) On the motion of Sir Lepel Griffin, a cordial vote of thanks was given to Lord Cranbrook for presiding.

THE SHAHZADA IN ENGLAND.

ON July 6, the Shahzada visited Brighton and received an address of welcome. Accompanied by an escort of the Middlesex Yeomanry, his Highness was driven through the town to the residence of Sir Albert Sassoon, where he lunched. Later his Highness again drove out and made a prolonged stay at the Aquarium. He also visited the West Pier and was conducted over the Royal pavilion. His Highness informed the Mayor that the visit had been like a holiday to him. In the evening he left by special train for Eridge, where he stayed till July 8, when he drove in to Tunbridge Wells. Mr. Martin had previously entertained at luncheon Lord Camden, Lord George Nevill, Sir David Solomons, and a number of the leading residents. The Shahzada was given a public reception. The streets were profusely decorated, and lined by thousands of people. His Highness, in acknowledging an address of welcome through Col. Talbot, thanked Sir D. Solomons (the Mayor) for the welcome accorded him, and expressed his appreciation of the magnificent scenery. He also referred to the friendly relations existing between England and Afghanistan. On the evening of July 8 Nasrullah Khan paid an informal visit to the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The Astronomer Royal conducted the Prince and suite over the institution. The Shahzada was especially pleased with the photographs of celestial phenomena, and an exceptionally fine evening permitted him the opportunity of personally observing stars and planets with the transit circle and equatorials. On the evening of July 9 the Shahzada and his suite were present at the first performance of "A Midsummer's Night's Dream" at Daly's Theatre.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The Admiralty telegraphed on July 11 to Admiral Sir Algernon Lyons, K.C.B., A.D.C., Naval Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, that the following ships are to be commissioned on July 24, for the [illegible]:—

Astræa, Flora, Hermione, Pearl, and [illegible] torpedo gunboats Antelope and [illegible] torpedo boat destroyers Bruiser, [illegible], and Sarby; and torpedo boats [illegible]. Other ships already in commission will [illegible] the manœuvres, for [illegible], and Dreadnought, the [illegible] battleships, the port guard ship at [illegible] upon coastguard ship at [illegible] boats Jason and Renard, [illegible] year from the Devonport [illegible] most powerful that [illegible] naval manœuvres, for [illegible] and exclusive [illegible] division consists [illegible] only fifteen last

THE ITALIAN FLEET AT PORTSMOUTH.

THE Italian Fleet, under the command of the Duke of Genoa, arrived at Spithead, on the morning of July 9 and exchanged salutes with the British land batteries and the Channel Squadron. Cheers were interchanged between the crews of the two squadrons. The officers of the Italian Fleet were afterwards received on board the Victory, and the British officers paid a return visit to the Italian flagship. In the evening Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, presided at a banquet given in the Portsmouth Naval College to the officers of the two squadrons. The Duke of York, the Duke of Genoa, and the Italian Ambassador were among the guests.

The entrance hall of the Naval College, the anteroom, and the marquee were tastefully decorated. The Italian colours being everywhere displayed, while the guard of honour was furnished by bluejackets from the Victory. During the banquet the string band of the Royal Marines played selections. The meal was served in a capacious red and white marquee lit by pendant crystal candelabra, with silver candelabra on the well-stored tables, which were also adorned with a profusion of English flowers and with abundance of fairy lamps. The plan was adopted of sandwiching a foreign guest everywhere between two Englishmen. At 10 o'clock Mr. Goschen, who wore a Privy Councillor's uniform, proposed first "The Queen," and then offered for enthusiastic acceptance "The King of Sweden and Queen of Italy." With three cheers and the Italian hymn, was the toast greeted; and then Mr. Goschen asked the company to drink the toast of "The Italian Navy," under the command of the Duke of Genoa. British sailors knew the hospitality which they always received in Italian waters. Spezzia and Taranto recalled to their memories the days in which the Italian officers had extended the warmest hospitality to the English officers. They all rejoiced at a sing such a splendid assembly of Italian ships in English waters, commanded by an Admiral related to a Royal House which engaged so much of the sympathy of Englishmen. But that evening they greeted the Duke of Genoa, not as a Prince of the Royal House, but as an Italian Admiral. He wished he could find in the musical language of Italy a word that corresponded with that splendid word which, in the English language, meant welcome. They welcomed His Royal Highness and the officers of his fleet. They welcomed their Italian friends, whose splendid ships they now saw united with their own in British waters at Spithead—ships which were the glory of a country which had made such sacrifices as Italy had made to establish a great navy.—In responding, the Duke of Genoa said they were gratified to find themselves in English water. It was gratifying, too, to find that the ships of Italy had been so well received. It was a fact that England had always shown the greatest sympathy with Italy, and Italy with England, Italian ships had always received the heartiest welcome not only in English ports, but also in English Colonies. For himself, and on behalf of his brother officers and the men under his command, he assured them that they felt happy in coming to England. His Royal Highness called on his brother officers to drink the health of the British Navy.

On July 10 there was an interchange of visits at Spithead between the Lord of the Admiralty and the Italian Flag officers. In the afternoon Lieut.-Gen. Davis, the General commanding the Southern District, and Mrs. Davis gave a garden party at Government House, about 2,000 invitations having been issued. In the evening Sir Nowell Salmon gave a banquet at Admiralty House to the principal officers of the visiting squadron. Subsequently the Admiralty gave a ball at the Town Hall, the number of guests invited being close upon 3,000. A sad event occurred during the day. Rear-Admiral A.C. Curtis, who had visited some of the ships at Spithead, was returning to the shore in a boat when he suddenly lost consciousness, and died before reaching the shore.

On July 11, the officers of the Italian squadron were conducted over Portmouth Dockyard, and afterwards entertained at luncheon and a garden party by the officers of the Naval Gunnery School. In the evening the superior officers of the fleet dined with Gen. Davis at Government House, and the enlisted petty officers of the English fleet entertained the Italian officers of similar rank at a banquet.

NAVAL CADETSHIPS.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held on the 11th of June last and following days for 50 cadetships in the Royal Navy. Marks as appended:—

Carroll, T F	1776	Rainier, J W	1312
Schafer, J S	1660	Stokes, A	1310
Hamilton R C	1613	Schreiber, F E E G	1305
Thompson, W S	1553	Reynes, C J	1303
Willis, P W	1518	Blackwood, J A S	1295
Tindall, N S	1483	Austin, F M	1293
Neligan, J G	1479	Fletcher, H	1291
Webster, C J S	1477	Bingham, E B S	1289
Herbert, D de C A	1465	Hewlett, R S	1285
Bunbury, E C	1455	Goldard, P L	1280
Cheape, G R H	1442	Hurt, H A le P	1265
Boyd, H P	1427	Carnegy, I L A	1259
Barrow, R M	1425	Freyberg, G H	1247
Robinson, C G	1422	Pennick, H E de P	1243
Blair, S D	1402	Formby, H	1237
Tillard, A T	1400	Stokes, O M F	1229
Foster-Barham, H E	1377	Owen, B L	1228
Page, G F L L	1353	Prowse, A B	1228
Scott, W	1338	Pope, W K	1226
Boothby, F L M	1335	Harrison, J	1225
Dewar, J F	1339	Henderson, R G H	1224
Moore, H R	1339	Burt, A S	1219
O'Connor, T R G	1351	Vavasour, L P	1218
Egerton, W A	1340	Hamilton, J C	1213
Hodgson, J C	1336	Aldridge, E	1211
De Thoren, O E A de S	1330	Callaghan, C	1210
Downes, R H	1324	Whittall, R J	1206
Barwell, W H	1321	Elden, J C	1204
Giffard, H G	1318	Wheelwright, N	1202
Drummond C R B	1312		

The following candidates passed a qualifying examination for Colonial and Service Cadetships:—

COLONIAL CADETSHIPS.

Huddart, C A E	751	Talbot, R G	711

SERVICE CADETSHIP.

Lloyd, L. G. R.	717

An Order in Council has been approved by her Majesty providing on certain specified terms for the immediate admission of 100 officers, lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants, of the Royal Naval Reserve to the Royal Navy for service in her Majesty's Fleet.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—JULY 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G Stevenson, B C S	Col A Chaplin
Mr H Nelson, B	Lt-Col J L Aberigh-Mackay
Mr H B St Lezer, B	Major W J B Bird
Mr W Brown, B	Major J H Jones
Mr J J R Dompster, B	Lieut F A Smith
Mr J G Rogers, B	Lieut C B Byers
Mr H M Harcourt, B	Lieut F L Vincent
Mr G Ray, B	Lieut M R E Ray
Mr C P Walsh, B	Lieut G A J Leslie
Brig-Gen M Protheroe, C B, C S I	Surg-Major G M Nixon
Col J T Carruthers	Surg-Major C L Swaine
Col P F Gadsdwey	Comdr C F Oldham, R N

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J B Fuller, BCS, till Oct 26	Major H S Wheatley, 1 mo
Mr H B Finlay, BCS 7 mos	Capt G R Macmullen, 1 mo
Mr H F Evans, BCS, 8 days	Capt C H Billings, 3 mos
Mr E N Drury, B, 3 days	Capt E A Kettlewell, 3 mos
Mr L L Wickham, M, 5 mos	Lieut G Dick, 3 mos
Mr F A H Elliot, CIE, Bo CS, till Oct 14	Lieut A E McBarnet, 3 mos
	Sub-Condr W Hammond.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C E Allen, B	Mr A B Forde, Bo
Mr P C S O'Connor, B	Col H S Brownrigg
Mr J H Simpson, B	Lieut G T Scott
Mr H F Evans, B	Lieut T A L de Berry
Mr E M Pratt, Bo CS	

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been issued giving the following list of pensions granted during the year ended June 20, 1895, and charged upon the Civil List:—

Dr. Christian Ginsburg, in recognition of the value of his researches into Biblical and Hebrew literature, £150; Miss Hester Pater and Miss Clara Pater, in consideration of the literary merits of their late brother, Mr. Walter Pater, £50 each; Mrs. Mary Eugenie Hamerton, in consideration of the literary merits of her late husband, Mr. P. G. Hamerton, £100; Mr. William Watson, in consideration of the merit of his poetical works, £100; Teresa, Lady Hamilton, in consideration of public services of her late husband Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K. C. B., £150; Mary Agnes, Lady Seeley, in consideration of the literary merits of her husband, Sir J. R. Seeley, K. C. M. G., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, £100; Mrs. Edith L. Pearson, in consideration of the literary merits of her late husband, Mr. Charles Henry Pearson, £100; Marie, Lady Stewart, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Sir Robert Stewart, in the cultivation of music in Ireland, £50; Mr. George Augustus Sala, in consideration of his services to literature and journalism, £100; Mr. Alexander Bain, in consideration of his services in the promotion of mental and moral science, £100; Dr. James Hogg, in consideration of his scientific and medical services, £75; Mr. George Frederick Nicholl, in consideration of his merits as an Oriental scholar, £75—Total £1200.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 6.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Lt-Col and Brevet Col T R Disney, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel, is placed on half-pay; Lt-Col W M Campbell, Indian Ordnance Department, to be Lieutenant Colonel, Major L J A Chapman, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col T R Disney. To be Majors:—Capts C T Robinson, vice R M Brady, extra regimentally employed, E B Anderson, from the Seconded List, vice Col F G Slade, C B, appointed to the Staff, and P B Hanham, vice L J A Chapman. To be Captains:—Lieuts G S Worsley, from the Seconded List, vice C T Robinson, F Potts, vice P B Hanham, J C de K Bruce Kingsmill, on the Seconded List, and G F Milne, vice M Peake. The following officers are seconded:—Capt M Peake, for service in the Egyptian Army; Lieuts W F T Corrie, for service with Native Artillery; G H M Baker, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery, E C Harington, for service with Native Artillery, W C R Farmer and J Henry, for service in the Indian Ordnance Department. The following Gent Cadets, from the R M Academy, to be Second Lieutenants:—G de l'Epee Winter, in succession to Lieut F Potts, F A Wilson, in succession to Lieut W F T Corrie; F L C Livingstone Learmonth in succession to Lieut G H M Baker; F W Vander Kiste, in succession to Lieut G F Milne; S R Normand, in succession to Lieut E C Harington, M N'Gray, in succession to Lieut W C R Farmer, and W B Walker, in succession to Lieut J Henry. Sec Lieut A Ollivant resigns his commission.

Ceylon Company—Havildar Jumna Das to be Jemadar, vice Hardyn, retired.

Memoranda—Lieut Col and Brevet Col J R Slade, C B, is placed on half-pay on vacating the appointment of Military Attache, Rome, Colf Fitz G Gallwey, R A, is placed on retired pay. Col S P Lyes, half pay, Royal Artillery, is placed on retired pay. Col G B Macdonnell, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, retires on a pension and extra annuity. Lieut Col and Brevet Col W M'Clintock, half-pay Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay. Riding Master and Hon Lieut J Bevington, R A, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 8.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Capt C H Scott, on completion of his period of service as Adjutant, has vacated that appointment.

5th Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut R L C Wilkinson to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment; Qmr and Hon Capt C G Perkins retires on retired pay. Sergt-Major C H Farbrother, from 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt C G Perkins.

6th Dragoons—Sec Lieut G K Anseli to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

7th Hussars—Ca. t R L Walter, to be Major, vice H Paget, promoted; Super-Capt D Haig, to be Captain, vice R L Walter.

12th Lancers—Riding-Master and Hon Capt F Shearme is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

15th Hussars—Cap F E C Bald resigns his commission.

20th Hussars—Capt G W W D'Arcy Evans, from the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Captain, vice P M L Carew, who exchanges.

21st Hussars—Sec Lieut W W M Tweedie resigns his commission.

Scots Guards—Capt J R Stracey, to be Major, vice Lieut-Col and Col M W Willson, C B, promoted; Super Capt E Milner, to be Captain, vice J R Stracey.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Capt C d Stisted to be Major vice W D Shaw (promoted).

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut D Warren is antedated to April 1 1895, in succession to Major E O F Hamilton, appointed to the Staff.

East Surrey Regt—Sergt R P H Monro, from the Highland Light Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut E T Williams, promoted.

Princess of Wale's Own (Yorkshire Regt)—Sec Lieut R E Bond, to be Lieutenant, vice F H Hodge, resigned.

Cheshire Regt—The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—A. S Stone, vice W Hussey-Walsh, and W L Stretton, in succession to Major D P Chapman, employed under the Egyptian Government; Sec Lieut C G Porcher, to be Lieutenant, vice A B Stone.

South Wales Borderers—Super Capt F P Smyly, to be Capt, vice A H M Hamilton-Jones, seconded.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Super Capt C L Woolcombe to be Captain, vice C M Stephenson, seconded; Lieut H D N Maclean is placed on the temporary Half-pay List on account of ill-health.

East Surrey Regt—Super Major R H W H Harris to be Major, vice F F F Roupell, promoted.

Worcestshire Regt—Lieut A E R Mangles to be Captain, vice E K Ridley, seconded; Sec Lieut H B Protheroe Smith to be Lieutenant, vice A E R Mangles.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Super Capt W H E Murray to be Captain in succession to Major F Paines, Adjutant of the 1st or West Regt, Royal Jersey Militia.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut A R Montagu Stuart Wortley, now Adjutant, is antedated to March 11, 1895, to complete establishment. Lieut A F Solusa Spencer to be Captain, vice R G Howard, seconded; Sec Lieut E F Ward, to be Lieutenant, vice G A J Soltau Symons.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—Lieut B Cave-Browne-Cave resigns his commission.

Manchester Regt—Lieut H W E Hitchins to be Captain, vice C G H Stewell, seconded; Sec Lieut A M Houston to be Lieutenant, vice H W E Hitchins; Lieut E Vaughan to be Adjutant, vice Capt A H Baldwin, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

York and Lancaster Regt—Capt W A Tebbitt retires on retired pay; Sec Lieut R Gardner, from 10th Hussars to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H C E Smithett, seconded.

Highland Light Infantry—Lieut J H Parvis to be Captain, vice H F Kays, seconded; Sec Lieut B C Mowbra to be Lieutenant, vice J H Parvis.

Royal Irish Rifles—Capt P M L Carew, from 20th Hussars, to be Captain vice G W W D'A Evens, who exchanges.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Sergt J C Robertson from the Welsh Regt to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieut S E Schilling, seconded.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Lieut H J Cunningham to be Captain, vice A F G Foulerton Adjutant 4th Bn.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt A W Gordon to be Major, vice C D Cooper, promoted; Lieut H C Smith to be Captain, vice A W Gordon; Lieut C H B Higginson is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's own)—Capt H H Wilson is seconded for service on the Staff.

West India Regt.—Lieut N P Davies to be Captain in succession to Major J R M Dalrymple-Hay, Adjutant of Volunteers; Sec. Lieut W Chill to be Lieutenant, vice N P Davies.

Staff—Col W P Symons, C B Assistant Adjutant-General for musketry, Depot, to command a second-class district in India, and to have the rank of Brigadier-General in India whilst so employed, vice Col G T Pretyman, placed on half-pay; Col, G T Halliday, Bengal Cavalry, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India and to have substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Brig.-Gen. H M Evans, C B, I S C appointed to the command of a second-class district in India. The following appointments are made to the Staff in India:—To be Deputy Adjutant-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General in India—Cols W G Nicholson, C B, G F Young, I S C, and H Curtis. To be Assistant-Adjutant General, with substantive rank of Colonel in the Army—Cols J [illegible], from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay, and J T Cu[illegible] I S C. To be Assistant-Quartermaster-General—[illegible] St J F Michell, I S C, with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army; Cols G Simpson, I S C and [illegible] Polgrean, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay. [illegible] Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction which [illegible] is substituted for that of Deputy-Assistant-General for Instruction, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, in succession to Major C [illegible] la P Beresford, the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt. Major R M Brady, R A, to be Assistant Military Secretary and A D C to the Queen; T C Lyons, C B, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda.

Discharge Depot—Capt A J Mitchell, the Lancashire Fus, to be Adjutant, vice Lieut A F H Cox, the Royal Inniskilling Fus, who has vacated that appointment.

Inspection of Warlike Stores—Major T P Willoughby, R A to be an Inspector, vice M jor A H Brett, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired

Ordnance Store Dept—Qmr and Hon Capt E B D'Aroy is placed supernumerary.

Army Pay Department—Paymr and Hon Capt H Swire is granted the honorary rank of Major

Brevet—The following Lieut-Colonels, I S C, to be Col reels: W Cooke and S E Holland.

Memoranda—Surg-Gen W C Maclean, M D, C B, Madras Retired List, to be Hon Surgeon to the Queen, vice Inspr-General of Hospitals J H Orr, M D, C B, deceased. The following officers are granted the rank of Brigadier-General in India whilst holding their present Staff appointments: Col A H Murray, as Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery; Col E W Begbie, D S O, Madras Infantry, as Deputy Adjutant-General; and Col R Alexander, as Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery; Col H B Wilson, Assistant Adjutant General Cork District, is placed on retired pay; Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col H D A Carbill, half-pay retires on retired pay; Riding-Master and Hon Capt F Shearme, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Reserve of Office s—Lieut C H Tapp, having resigned his commission in the 2nd Vol Bn the Queen's Own Royal West K nt Regt ceases to be an officer of the Reserve.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—R G L Noel, to Majestic (July 5).

Lieutenants—J Hayward (a R N R), to Theseus: A M Dawson (a R N R), to Grafton (July 9).

Staff Commander—F J Harwood, to Triumph (July 1).

Fleet Engineer—G H Weeks, to Terror; S J Robins, to Penelope, additional (July 10).

Chaplains—Rev R S Hartley, to Grafton; Rev H C F Hunter, to Theseus; Rev H S Wood, to Royal Sovereign (July 9)

Paymaster—C D M Farrant, to Wanderer (July 24).

Assistant Paymaster—H S Hall, to Benbow, temporary (July 24).

Gunners—A R Churchill, to Prince Albert (July 6); J Anderson, to torpedo boat, 83; W H Taylor, to torpedo boat, 89; J Jones, to torpedo boat, 92; J Jennings, to torpedo boat, 93; W Cooper, to torpedo boat, 97; J G Buchanan, to torpedo boat, 91.

Admiralty, July 1, 1895—Clerk—W E Crocker has been promoted to the rank of Assistant-Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet (Feb 1).

July 4, 1895—Royal Naval Reserve—The following Sub Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant:—C C Talbot, W J Matthews, J T W Charles, W S Atkin (May 13).

July 8—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut F A Brookes has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

THE TROUBLES OF THE PORTE.

THE "Times'" Constantinople correspondent says the attitude of the Porte in regard both to the Armenian and Macedonian questions is one of procrastination.

The Bulgarian Government has addressed a Note to the representatives of the great Powers in regard to its attitude towards the Macedonian agitation. The Bulgarian Government, it says, permitted the agitation to continue, being persuaded that the agitators were employing means of a purely moral character, and that severe repressive measures would result in serious and more dangerous agitation. The Note further declares that no hostile bands have crossed the frontier, and an appeal is made to the Powers to find means of tranquillising the public mind in Macedonia, as they had already found means in the case of Armenia.

[The Duke of Westminster, as head of the Anglo-Armenian Association, has issued a manifesto urging the obligation on this country to insist on the introduction of effectual reforms in Armenia.]

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JULY 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·165	S	2	89·0	75·9	91	0·58	8·86	—3·34
Agra	29·181	SW	4	81·6	77·7	87	0·43	9·50	—3·78
Cawnpore	29·517	Calm	...	88·3	79·1	93	...	12·15	...
Allahabad	29·469	WSW	12	90·6	76·8	93	1·42	14·92	—2·33
Jhansi	29·319	WNW	17	87·7	75·1	91	0·35	14·98	—2·57
Jacobabad	29·385	SE	4	110·9	84·0	88	...	0·11	—1·14
Karachi	29·423	WSW	20	89·0	79·7	81	...	0·88	—2·87
Jeypore	29·506	Calm	3	89·1	74·9	91	0·63	8·20	—3·03
Ajmere	29·510	W	9	90·9	78·6	85	...	5·97	—3·13
Deesa	29·519	SW	20	89·7	76·0	89	0·10	7·95	—4·47
Ahmedabad	29·560	SW	5	89·2	76·6	86	0·04	14·55	...
Bhuj	29·475	WSW	20	88·9	78·5	85	0·01	9·68	+1·07
Rajkot	29·545	WSW	17	87·9	75·8	81	0·15	14·17	—3·44
Veraval	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·557	W	13	78·8	72·6	97	1·40	13·54	—6·05
Indore	29·588	W	5	78·3	72·1	90	0·02	15·67	+0·71
Sangor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·527	WNW	3	81·0	72·1	96	1·48	27·67	—0·31
Hoshangabad	29·569	SW	1	79·3	73·7	91	0·56	24·98	—0·70
Khandwa	29·598	W	9	82·2	74·6	81	...	11·42	—0·19
Raipur	29·5 6	WSW	11	83·8	74·6	97	0·21	25·23	+0·88
Nagpur	29·570	WSW	10	83·2	74·0	88	...	29·77	+0·01
Amraoti	29·609	W	5	81·1	72·8	91	...	12·10	—4·33
Akola	29·601	W	8	81·3	74·0	84	...	15·40	—0·57
Surat	29·685	WSW	6	84·5	78·6	87	...	13·46	—0·13
Malegaon	29·614	WSW	13	82·9	73·6	70	...	7·61	—1·72
Bombay	29·670	WSW	20	84·0	77·0	87	0·64	34·55	—10·98
Poona	29·634	W	12	75·6	70·4	77	0·92	12·33	+1·06
Ahmednagar	29·666	WSW	10	80·3	69·9	84	...	9·63	...
Aurangabad	29·664	SW	6	80·3	69·7	97	0·10	16·56	...
Sholapur	29·632	WSW	17	88·7	70·0	66	...	7·76	—1·25
Ratnagiri	29·738	SW	15	83·	75·4	83	1·08	58·44	—6·73
Belgaum	29·741	WSW	31	73·2	66·8	95	0·76	18·28	—3·92
Goa	29·738	NW	5	84·1	75·4	90	0·42	65·15	...
Karwar	29·780	WNW	11	84·2	76·4	83	0·02	74·43	+0·01
Mangalore	29·803	WNW	4	84·3	74·4	89	0·22	92·10	+22·75
Calicut	29·842	S	6	86·0	74·0	93	0·33	59·67	—1·52
Cochin	29·862	NE	3	84·2	71·7	82	0·08	45·61	—3·43
Bangalore	29·813	WSW	15	81·7	64·4	90	...	5·67	—1·96
Secunderabad	29·674	WSW	15	85·1	69·9	85	0·63	10·31	—1·06
Masulipatam	29·641	WNW	10	91·6	75·1	84	0·10	9·37	—1·05
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	29·727	NW	6	97·1	77·9	60	...	3·08	—2·61
Madras	29·729	W	8	96·0	80·5	58	...	6·13	+0·45
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·770	WSW	17	95·0	73·8	55	...	2·22	—0·80
Negapatam	29·713	WSW	15	86·5	73·2	71	...	2·63	—1·19
Colombo	29·861	WSW	9	87·0	78·5	73	...	14·86	+2·16
Aden	29·679	S	11	93·8	79·8	67	...	0·07	+0·06

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H=1·74 (40·61); G. T. H. =1·71 (33·22); St. G. H.=0·96 (44·40); C. P.=0·61 (31·56).

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are small, and show that the barometer has been either steady or has changed slightly over the whole of the reporting area. The distribution is unchanged, and the barometric gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are north-easterly at Cochin, southerly at Calicut and Delhi, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Malegaon and Bhuj, 20 at Rajkot, Deesa and Secunderabad, and 17 at Amraoti and Bombay. The maximum tem

INSURANCES.

CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

"LET GLASGOW FLOURISH."

INVESTED FUNDS.....Rs. 3,62,70,000.
PREMIUM INCOME ..... ,, 33,50,000.
CLAIMS PAID ..... ,, 6,91,18,000.

THIS wealthy British Life Office, which has been doing a first class business for the last fifty-six years, has now opened a Branch in Bombay, and is prepared to issue Policies on the most favourable terms and newest systems.

Native Lives assured at same rates as Europeans. Policies unconditional.

Claims paid immediately IN BOMBAY by the undersigned.

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Subscribed CAPITAL, Rs. 3,83,00,000.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

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Price 2s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

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ENGLAND
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ARE THE CHEAPEST
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Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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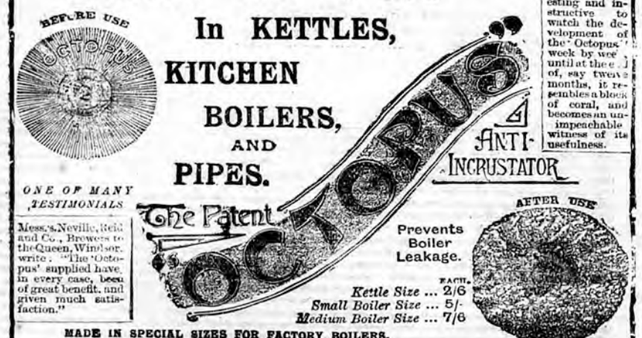
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ANTI-INCRUSTATOR
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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week until at the end of, say two months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
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Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

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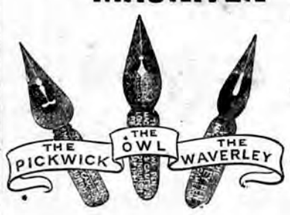

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE** TRADE MARK.

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH. STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

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NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

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CREME SIMON
Madame Adelina PATTI says:
"Have found it very good indeed"

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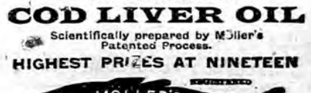

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"GLOVE-FITTING"
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See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown.
None others are Genuine.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE
is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
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AGENTS Messrs. Wagle & Co., 3, Jambelwadi, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

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BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int. so thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

CK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.

Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, says—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

Has Done Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 33, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."

From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WEEKLAND, of Toole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has given great satisfaction."

Thousands on File.—Every Extract printed we have, together with thousands of other unsolicited testimonials and duplicate orders, are on file in their original envelopes, just as they have been received from people all over the Kingdom.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. **MELLIN'S FOOD** supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into **A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.**

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India :—

Bombay—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co. *Rangoon*—LATHAM BLACK & Co. *Karachi*—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**
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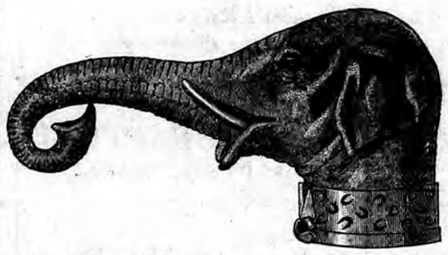

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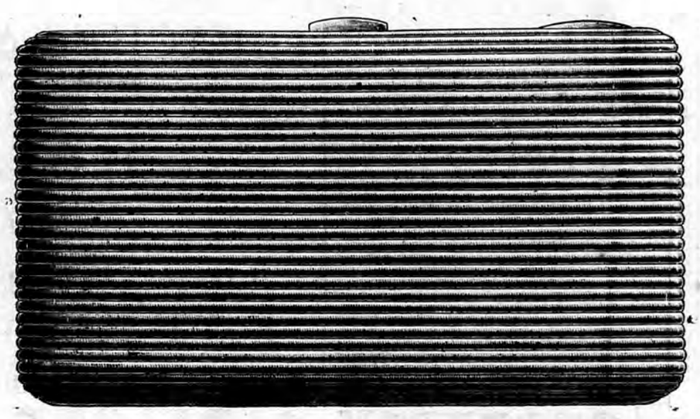

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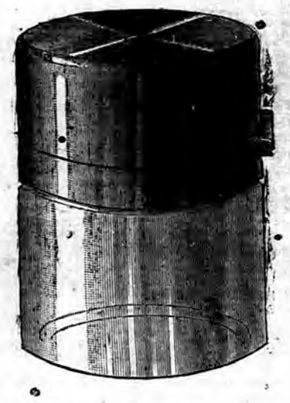

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